THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.
Office CHRONICLE BUILDING, 456 Ninth Street west, between E and F.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Thirty cents per week, payable to the carriers. Mailed to subscribers out of the city, Ten Dollars per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period. Payments to be invariably in advance. No mail subscriptions received for a shorter period than Three Months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One square, one insertion, $1.00; for all subsequent insertions, half price. Six lines, Nonpareil measure, or less, constitute a square.
City Items 25 cents a line.
Special Notices, 20 cents a line for the first insertion; for all subsequent insertions, half price.

Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOLUME III. WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1865. NUMBER 165.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, invariably in advance, and in proportion for any shorter period of not less than THREE MONTHS. Single copies FIVE CENTS.
THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. No subscription received for less than SIX MONTHS, except from soldiers, for whom the WEEKLY CHRONICLE will be sent to any address for THREE MONTHS for ONE DOLLAR.

Daily Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

THE RIDICULOUS FINALE.

It was fitly said by Tom Paine that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." Napoleon, who invaded Russia with half a million of men, felt the full force and application of the apothegm to himself while making his hasty retreat, in a sleigh, accompanied by a few friends—and often repeated it as the horses dashed along over the sea of ice. He saw himself as he knew others would see him. He was overwhelmed with shame in contrasting the sublime height of pride and pomp and the "glorious circumstance of war" which signalized his advance, in view of his insignificant figure as a fugitive, straining every nerve to save dear life; and, according to his friend, the Abbe de Pradt, who met him in Poland, he could not be done repeating the saying: "There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous!" But great as was his fall, the renowned warrior did not forsake his manhood. The emperor and the conqueror was humbled; but the man was not degraded and unsexed. The ignominy which attaches to the idea of encaging the Turkish monarch Bajazet, is that of his barbarous conqueror, not the victim. And in general, when men have played great and glorious parts in human affairs, and then fallen, they have usually commanded respect by the dignity with which they made their exit from the public stage, and the firmness with which they have met their fate. Jefferson Davis will be regarded for all time as an eminent exception to this rule. He was the proudest man of the proudest race of men on earth. As a Senator, he was haughty and imperious, and carried about him an air of stoical indifference to consequences. As the head of the slaveholding revolt he was impassive, relentless, and despotic; but being overpowered, his manhood forsakes him, or more properly, he forsakes his manhood, and endeavors to desert his companions in treason, in the guise of a woman! "Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen!" To the latest generation he will be the laughing-stock of the world. The picture papers in two hemispheres will caricature him with his wife's frock, shawl and bonnet, and his boots protruding from beneath. He has spoiled, by his supremely ridiculous exeunt, all chance of turning his career into an epic or a tragedy; while his criminal ambition and tyrannical rule, exclude the idea of comedy or farce. If he had died in defending himself, or had surrendered with dignity, even the name of Jefferson Davis would have been remembered with respect, albeit, such as men accord to Milton's Satan. But to sneak off into a swamp, disguised as a woman—and such a woman as he must have appeared—to draw his bowie-knife from beneath his petticoats, upon his pursuers, but quickly to sheathe it on seeing a revolver, exclaiming that he "had believed the Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children," *he being one of the* [illegible] ...ised; but it will be impossible to hate him as the loyal masses have hated him for four years past. For hatred, according to Gibbon, always implies a sort of esteem. The wholesale murder of prisoners by starvation, and the assassination of President Lincoln had caused the rebellion and slavery to be regarded with universal execration and horror. It remained for Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor, by his poltroonery, to bring his cause into supreme contempt.

THE PROFOUND INTEREST which is felt in the pending State trials has induced us to incur great expense in reporting them for the benefit of our readers. The length of the report of Saturday's proceedings was so great that we found it impossible to have the whole of it ready for yesterday morning; and the remainder will be found in this day's issue. Our report was, however, fuller than that of any other journal in the country. In the future we hope to be able to present each morning the full proceedings of the day previous.

Public Amusements.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be presented at Grover's Theatre again this evening, and will be continued during all of the present week. The excitement in regard to the piece is on the increase, and no one should fail to see it, for it would be impossible to produce it with a finer cast of characters and more desirable stage accessories.

"The Rag Picker of New York" and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," will be the attractions at the Washington Theatre this evening, with Mr. Boniface and Mrs. Phillips in the principal roles. These artistes have created a very favorable impression, and the managers deserve a great deal of credit for the pains they have taken to render them an efficient support.

Signor Strini announces a grand musical soiree for this evening at Seaton Hall. The programme embraces some of the choicest gems from favorite operas, and we need only state that Cecilia Young Kretchmar is the *prima donna*, and that she will be assisted by the leading talent of the choirs of St. Aloysius, Ascension, Epiphany, and Trinity churches, of this city, to give an idea of the artistic and finished style of the performance.

The numerous admirers of the exquisite tenor, Theodore Habelman, whose splendid voice and successful efforts were so generously rewarded and fully appreciated, during the recent German opera season, will be delighted to hear that he intends to give a sacred concert, at Grover's Theatre, on Sunday evening next. The programme has not yet been announced, but the mere fact that Habelman will be there will be enough to insure a fine audience.

THE Boston "Herald," of the 10th, says that the father of Commodore Winslow, of the Kearsarge, Mr. Edward Winslow, of Charleston, deceased during the war. He left no will, but a memorandum expressed the wish that his house-servants should not be sold, but the whole of his estate should go to his son, Commander John A. Winslow. An administrator was appointed for the payment of a few small debts, and the whole of the property in South Carolina being personal, and consisting of nine hundred and twenty-two bales of cotton, several negroes, and personal effects, was sold by order of court. The administrator now returns his account to Commodore Winslow of $115,000 (Confederate) in bank, and seven shares Confederate bonds, of $1,000, 8 per cent., invested by him. Other property, consisting of some $10,000 or $12,000, in the large cotton mills (Rockfish) near Fayetteville, N. C., and not subject to the order of the court, was burned by Sherman. Thus the whole property is gone, only some five house servants being left. Mr. Edward Winslow was a strong Union man, and with Poinsett, Petigru, and Conde, were leaders of the Union party against the Calhoun nullifiers. His boast was that he had never voted in South Carolina, the law excluding him.

THE ESCAPE FROM FORT WARREN.—The paragraph which has been going the rounds of the newspapers stating that two rebel prisoners had escaped from Fort Warren is incorrect. The rebels are so closely guarded that an escape of any would be an impossibility. The facts are that two soldiers, one a member of company C, of the 1st battalion Massachusetts heavy artillery, awaiting sentence for desertion, and the other a deserter from a Maine regiment, under sentence, were serving outside the fort in the ordnance gang, and, availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the rain and fog of Tuesday noon, jumped into a feed box and paddled toward Hull. The escape was soon discovered, and both were recaptured about 6 o'clock the same evening, at Hingham.

GEORGE SANDERS, whose disappearance from Montreal was announced, reappeared there on the 8th inst.

JEFF DAVIS.

DETAILS OF HIS CAPTURE

Attempted Escape in His Wife's Clothes.

A MOST LUDICROUS FINALE.

His Sex Betrayed by His Boots

HE BRANDISHES A BOWIE KNIFE.

A Revolver Compels Him to Yield

HIS INDIGNATION ON THE OCCASION.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SON CAPTURED

Hope of Catching Others of the Party.

THE PROSPECT SO FAR GOOD.

Telegraphic Communication Uninterrupted.

COLLISION BETWEEN OUR PURSUING TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while endeavoring to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major General Wilson:

MACON, GA., May 12.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following despatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding 2d division:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CUMBERLANDVILLE, GA., May 11.

Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. 2d Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at [illegible] ... prised and [captured Davis] together with his wife, sisters, and brothers; his Postmaster General, Reagan; his private secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnston, A. D. C., on Davis' staff; Colonel Morris Lubbuck, and Lieutenant Hathaway. Also, several important letters, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

A most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin collided, which cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin.

This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin; they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this post last night, and shall move right on to Macon without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is now accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, and we are seventy miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night.

I have the honor, &c.,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieut. Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton, via Dublin.

Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the 1st and 2d divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins.

Our despatches are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured night before last, 11 miles south from here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

MACON, GA., May 13—9.30 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lieutenant Colonel Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville.

He struck Davis' trail at Dublin, Lawson county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, *via* Cumberlandville to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan cavalry. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 7th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he afterward learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. He hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while running, suspected his sex at once.

The chase was a short one and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

[illegible] Davis' remark to Col. Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the *President* or he might hurt some of them.

Reagan behaved himself with becoming dignity and resignation.

The party were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING ADVICES TO MAY 3.

DEMONSTRATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ASSASSINATION.

Impressive Demeanor of Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S CONDOLENCE WITH MRS. LINCOLN.

A Private Letter Transmitted to Her.

MEETINGS OF SYMPATHY IN ALL THE CHIEF CITIES.

Official Action of Russia, France, and Austria.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ON A TOUR.

Appointment of the Empress as Regent.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamship Saxonia has arrived from Southampton, with advices to [illegible] ... wheat firm; provisions firm.

Consols 90¼@90⅜. Five-twenties 65½.

It is said the Queen of England has written a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressing her deepest sympathy for her irreparable loss.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell moved on humble address to the Queen, expressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's assassination, and praying these sentiments be communicated to the American Government.

Earl Derby seconded the motion; Earl Grey (consequent on Lord Palmerston's illness,) and Mr. Disraeli made and seconded similar motions.

Both Houses agreed to them unanimously.

The *Times* says, both houses of Parliament were crowded to an unusual degree, because members, sharing and representing to the utmost the strong popular sentiment which pervades England, were anxious to add as much as possible by their presence to the simple solemnity to be enacted. The demeanor of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

Mr. Adams presided at the great meeting of Americans in London, expressive of sorrow and indignation consequent on the death of the President.

Meetings have been held in London, and all the chief cities of Great Britain, expressing unanimous abhorrence of the frightful crimes against President Lincoln and the Sewards.

St. James, London, was draped in mourning.

The President of the Emancipation Society presided, supported by many members of Parliament, who took part in speeches.

Mr. Slidell declined the invitation to attend the funeral services performed in Paris consequently on President Lincoln's death, stating that no one could feel greater horror at the late crimes, but feared his presence at the ceremony would lead to an erroneous interpretation.

Consols were heavy at 90⅛. Confederate loan 12 to 15.

Admiral Fitzroy has committed suicide.

The shipment of the Atlantic cable is being conducted with the greatest despatch. It is expected to be finished, and the Great Eastern ready to leave Sheerness in June.

FRANCE.

Napoleon left Paris on the 29th for Algeria. He was received enthusiastically at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Empress has been appointed regent.

The American Minister has thanked M. Drouyn de l'Huys for condolence, and M. Routhers has communicated to the Chambers a despatch conveying the sympathies of France on account of the assassination of the President of the United States.

A similar address has been agreed to in the Senate.

BELGIUM.

The King is seriously ill.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has given his benediction to the new Czarowitz.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* expresses sympathy with the United States, owing to the assassination of President Lincoln, expressing the hope that Mr. Johnson will prove a worthy successor.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichrath have unanimously voted an address to America, expressing sympathy in its affliction in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the Government has addressed a letter to the American minister of similar purport.

MAXIMILIAN has issued a long decree fixing the order of his so-called Mexican Empire. The Emperor who represents the National Sovereignty, will be assisted by nine departments. The territory of Mexico is defined as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States at the convention of Guadalupe and Mesilla; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilles, and the English establishment at Walige; on the south by the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the Pacific. The Government guarantees equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property, and the liberty of free speech. The national colors will be green, red, and white.

THE city of New York is not yet done paying for the damages sustained by the anti-draft riots in June, 1863. The jury, in the Superior Court, yesterday returned a verdict of $8,228 98 in favor of one Ferdinand Mayucko, whose house, in the Third avenue, came in for a share of "Dead Rabbit" violence; also, a verdict for $29,2[illegible] was rendered in favor of Mr. George Green, who had a house "smashed" at the corner of Bowery and Twenty-ninth streets. There are a dozen other claimants waiting to have their cases adjudicated. The taxpayers are thus made to realize, more and more, what a costly saturnalia that three days' anarchy was.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

Atzerott at the Kirkwood.

THE TELL-TALE REGISTER.

ROOM No. 126.

THE HIDDEN WEAPONS.

Mrs. Surratt's Shooting-Irons.

BOOTH'S FIRST CONFESSION.

SURRATT SEES DAVIS AND BENJAMIN.

The following testimony, which was crowded from our columns of yesterday, was taken on Saturday, the court having sat and worked sedulously from 10 A. M. to half-past 6 in the evening.

CONTINUATION OF WEICHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Question. For whom did he wish to rent this room?

Answer. Well, he went and inquired for Mrs. Murray, and when she came he had a private interview with her, but said that she did not seem to comprehend, though he thought that a Miss Ward had spoken to her already upon the subject, and he said to Mrs. Murray: "Miss Ward may have spoken to you about the matter of hiring a room to a delicate gentleman." Mr. Surratt added that he would like to have the room by the following Monday, as the gentleman wanted to take possession on that day. I think that was the Monday previous; it was the 27th of March.

Q. The name of the person was not given.

A. No, sir. No name was mentioned at all.

Q. Did you afterwards learn that Payne was at that house?

A. Yes, sir. I met Atzerott on the street, and asked him where he was going. He stated that said yes.

Q. Did you ever meet Herold at Surratt's?

A. Once.

Q. Where else did you see him?

A. I met him on the occasion of the visit to the theatre, when Booth played *Pescara*. Also at Mrs. Surratt's, in the spring of 1863, when I first made her acquaintance. He was there with some musicians, who were serenading some county officers after an election. I next met him in 1864, at church in the country, a Catholic church. These are the only times I recollect.

Q. Do you know either of the prisoners, Arnold or Laughlin?

A. No, sir.

Q. What knowledge, if any, have you of Surratt's having gone to Richmond?

A. About the 23d of March—no, it was the 17th—there was a woman named Slader came to the house. She went to Canada, and returned on Saturday, the 23d of March. Mr. Surratt drove her into the country about 8 o'clock in the morning; and I understood that he had gone to Richmond with Mrs. Slader. This Mrs. Slader was to have met a man named Howe, but this man was captured, and could not take her.

Q. She was a blockade runner?

A. Yes, sir; or a bearer of despatches.

Q. Did Mrs. Surratt tell you so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he return?

A. He returned on the 3d of April.

Q. Do you know of his having brought any gold with him?

A. Yes; he had some nine or eleven twenty-dollar gold pieces; and he had some greenbacks, about fifty dollars. He gave forty dollars in gold to Mr. Hollahan, and Mr. Hollahan gave him sixty dollars in greenbacks. He remained in the house about an hour, and told me he was going to Montreal. He asked me, however, to go and take some oysters with him, and we went down to the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, and took some oysters.

Q. And he left?

A. Yes, he left that evening; and since that time I have not seen him.

Q. Have you seen any letter from him?

A. Yes, I saw a letter to his mother, dated April the 12th; it was received here on the 14th. I also saw another, written to Miss Ward. I did not see the date, but the receipt of the letter was prior to the one to his mother.

Q. Did he have any conversation, as he passed through, about the fall of Richmond?

A. Yes. He told me he did not believe it; he said he had seen Benjamin and Davis, and they had told him it would not be evacuated, and he seemed to be incredulous.

Q. Have you been to Canada since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you there learn of Surratt?

A. That he had arrived at Montreal on the 6th, and left for the States on the 12th, returning again on the 18th, and engaging rooms at the St. Lawrence Hall. He left St. Lawrence Hall that night about half past ten. He was seen to leave the house of a Mr. Butterfield, in company with three others, in a wagon.

[Objected to, and the statement not insisted on as part of the record.]

Q. Do you remember early in April that Mrs. Surratt sent for you, and asked you to give Mr. Booth notice that she wished to see him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the message?

A. Merely that she wished to see him.

Q. Did she say on private business, or use any expression of that kind?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you deliver the message?

A. I did.

Q. What did Booth say?

A. He said he would come to the house immediately, as soon as he could.

Q. What time was this?

A. Sometime in April; it was the second when she sent me. I found in Booth's room Mr. M'Collom, the actor. I communicated to Booth her desire, and he did come on the evening of the second.

Q. State whether he called on the evening of the 14th of April, the day of the assassination.

A. Yes, sir; about half past two o'clock, when I was going out of the door, I saw Mrs. Surratt speaking to Booth.

Q. Were they alone?

A. Yes, sir; they were alone in the parlor.

Q. How long after that was it, when you started for the country?

A. He didn't remain more than three or four minutes.

Q. And immediately after that you set out for the country.

A. Yes, sir.

This examination-in-chief, like the preceding one, was conducted by General Holt, Judge Advocate General of the United States.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY REVERDY JOHNSON.

Q. How long have you been living at Mrs. Surratt's?

A. Since December, 1864. Mrs. Surratt, at that time, had moved to the city from the country. She had rented her farm.

Q. Did you ever live with her in the country?

A. No, sir. But I have visited her.

Q. You knew her very well at that time?

A. Not very well. I made acquaintance through her son, who was a classmate of mine. I sometimes went there, and always experienced kindness and courtesy.

Q. What sort of a house had she in the city here?

A. It contained eight rooms, six large and two small.

Q. Was she in the habit of renting her rooms out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she furnish board as well as rooms?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say that John Surratt told you, in April, he was going to Richmond—did you ever know him to go there before?

A. No, sir. He was here in the winter of 1864-65, sometimes at home and sometimes not. During the winter of 1864, especially during November, he was in the country most of the time. His stay at home was not permanent; he was sometimes away for three or four weeks.

Q. During the winter, was he long enough away to have been in Canada without you knowing it?

A. Yes, sir. He could have gone, but not returned to the house without my knowledge.

Q. Have you any knowledge that he was then in Canada?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you on intimate terms with him?

A. Very intimate, indeed.

Q. Did he ever intimate to you any purpose to assassinate the President?

A. No, sir. He stated to me, and to his sister, that he was going to Europe on a cotton speculation. He said he had three thousand dollars advanced to him by a gentleman; that he would go to Liverpool, thence to Nassau, and from there to Matamoros to find his brother, who was in the rebel army—in Magruder's army.

Q. Did he go to Texas before the rebellion—the brother, I mean?

A. I don't know. I never saw the brother.

Q. Were you in the habit of seeing young Surratt almost every day?

A. Yes, sir. He would be seated at the same table. We occupied the same room. He slept with me.

Q. During the whole of that period, you never heard him intimate that it was his purpose to assassinate the President?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see anything that led you to believe—

[Question was objected to by Col. Burnett, Assistant Judge Advocate, and was waived by Mr. Johnson.]

Q. You never heard him, or any body else, say anything about it, from the month of November to the time of the assassination?

A. No, sir. He said once, he was going with Booth to be an actor, and that he was going to go with him to Richmond. He was well educated, was a student of divinity, and—

Q. Were you a student with him?

A. Yes, sir. I was in the college one year longer than he.

Q. During that period what was his character?

A. It was excellent. When he left, he shed tears, and the superintendent told him that he [illegible] ... country with Mrs. Surratt?

A. The first occasion was on the 11th of April.

Q. Did she tell you what her object was in going?

A. To see Knothy, who owed her some money and the interest on it for thirteen years.

Q. Is there such a man?

A. Yes, sir, there is.

Q. Do you know whether she then saw him?

A. When we arrived at the village, Mr. Knothy was not there, and she told the barkeeper to send a messenger for him; and he sent one. In the meantime, we went to Capt. Gwynne's place, remained there two hours, and took dinner. He said he would like to return with us, and he did, to Surrattsville. On returning, we found Knothy, and she did her business with him.

Q. Do you know the man?

A. No. Mr. Knott, the barkeeper said he was in the parlor. I didn't go in.

Q. State what her purpose was in the second visit.

A. She said she had received a letter with regard to this money due her by Mr. Knothy.

Q. Was the letter of the same date?

A. Yes; and she stated she was again compelled to go to the country, and asked me to drive her down; and I consented.

Q. Did you see the letter?

A. No, sir; she said she had received it, and that it required her to go to Surrattsville—that's all I know.

Q. Did you go in a buggy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any one else go with you?

A. No one but I and her went.

Q. Did she take anything with her?

A. Only two packages—one, with letters concerning her estate, and a smaller package, about six inches in diameter, which looked like two or three saucers wrapped in brown paper. This was put in the bottom of the buggy, and taken out when we got to Surrattsville.

Q. How long did you remain?

A. Till half-past six.

Q. What time did you reach home?

A. About half past nine or ten.

Q. When did you hear, or did you hear of the assassination of the President, or the attack on Secretary Seward?

A. I heard it at three o'clock on Saturday morning.

Q. Who came to the house within the period from your return to the time of your hearing of the assassination of the President?

A. There was some one rang the bell, but who it was, I don't know.

Q. Was the bell answered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. By Mrs. Surratt.

Q. Was there any one at the door?

A. Yes, sir. I heard footsteps going into the parlor, and immediately going out.

Q. How long was that after you got back?

A. About ten minutes. I was taking supper.

Q. That was before 10 o'clock?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it was before the time of the assassination, which is said to have been about 10 o'clock?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had persons been in the habit of coming for rooms to the house?

A. Yes. Coming from the country, they would stop at the house. She had many acquaintances, and was always very hospitable, and they could get rooms as long as they chose.

Q. Did Atzerott take a room?

A. Atzerott, to my knowledge, stopped in the house but one night.

Q. Did he take a room?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. What room did he sleep in?

A. On the third story.

Q. Then he had a room there that night.

A. Yes.

Q. Did he leave next day?

A. Yes.

Q. You saw the yourself, when he came to the house?

A. Yes, sir. The first time he gave the name of Wood. I went to the door and opened it, and he said he would like to see Mrs. Surratt.

Q. What was his appearance? Genteel?

A. Yes; he had on a long black coat, and went into the parlor, acted very politely, and asked Mrs. Surratt to play on the piano for him.

Q. Do you know why Atzerott left the house?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any drinking in the house at the time that Atzerott was there?

A. Yes, sir. In February there was a man there named Herold. John Surratt had been in the country and he returned that evening. He slept that night with Howe.

Q. Was there any drinking in the room occupied by Atzerott?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he noisy?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge that he was told he could stay there no longer?

A. No.

Q. Did he leave there the next day?

A. Yes, sir. His leaving was owing to the arrival of Surratt. He said he wanted to see John; and having seen him, he left. I heard them afterwards say they didn't care to have him brought to the house.

Q. What reason did they give for that?

A. Miss Surratt, said: she didn't care to have such sticks brought to the house—they were no company for her.

Q. He did not come any more?

A. Not since the 2d of April.

Q. You say you found upon your own table a false moustache; what was the color of the hair?

A. Black.

Q. Was it large?

A. About medium size.

Q. This you put into your own box?

A. Yes, in a toilet box, and afterwards into a box of paints. It was found in my baggage.

Q. When he came home, he seemed to be looking for it?

A. Yes. He said, "Where is my moustache?"

Q. Why did you not give it to him?

A. I suspected; I thought it queer—

Q. But you locked it up?

A. I didn't like to have it seen in my room.

Q. But you could have got it out of your room by giving it to him when he asked for it?

A. I thought no honest person had any reason to wear a false moustache; I took it and exhibited it to some clerks in the office; I put it on with a pair of spectacles, and was making fun with it.

Q. Can you describe to the court young Surratt's height and general appearance?

A. He is about six feet, has a prominent forehead, and very large nose; his eyes are sunk; he has a goatee, and very long hair, black.

Q. Do you recollect how he was dressed when he said he was going away?

A. He had cream-colored pants, gray frock-coat, and gray vest, and had a shawl thrown over him.

Q. One of those Scotch shawls?

A. One of those plaid shawls.

Q. When he returned from Richmond, you say he had in his possession twenty gold—

A. No, sir; I say nine or eleven twenty-dollar gold pieces.

Q. Did he tell you where he got them?

A. No. He said he had seen Davis and Benjamin.

Q. Do you understand by Benjamin the person who acted as Secretary of State for the rebel Confederacy?

A. All I know is: He said he saw Davis and Benjamin, and that Richmond would not be evacuated.

Q. You didn't ask him, nor did he voluntarily tell you where he got that money?

A. No, sir.

Q. Give the date of the letter his mother received from him since he left.

A. It was dated at Montreal, April the 12th, and was received here April the 14th.

Q. How did you become acquainted with the date of the letter? By the post-mark?

A. By the heading of the letter. The letter was written in general terms. It stated that he was much pleased with the Catholic Cathedral, and that he had bought a French pea-jacket, and paid ten dollars for it. But that board was too high at the St. Lawrence Hall—two dollars a day in gold; and that he would go to a private boarding-house, or to Toronto. Harrison Surratt.

Q. Was the handwriting disguised?

A. It was unusually good for him.

Q. Unusually good, but not disguised; you knew it at once, didn't you?

A. Yes—and I remarked to Mrs. Surratt: John is improving in his writing.

Q. Do you know anything about the letter that was received by Miss Ward?

A. I only know that it was received by her.

Q. Who is Miss Ward?

A. A teacher in the school on Tenth street.

Q. What was the date of the letter?

A. I didn't see that letter, sir; I was merely told that she had received a letter, and came to the house.

Q. Did the letter go to her directly, or through any other person?

A. I understand it went directly to her, and was received in the usual course.

Q. Do you know what that letter was about?

A. No, sir. I merely heard Mrs. Surratt say that Miss Annie Ward had received a letter from John. What it was, I don't know.

Q. You have known Mrs. Surratt since November.

A. I have known her since the spring of 1863.

Q. And have been living there since November?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been her character since that time?

A. Her character was exemplary and lady-like in every particular.

Q. Is she a member of the church?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is she a regular attendant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the Catholic Church?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been with her to church?

A. Every Sunday, sir.

Q. As far as you could judge her conduct in a religious and moral sense, it was every way exemplary?

A. Yes, sir. She went to her duties every two weeks.

Q. Did she go in the morning?

A. Sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening.

Q. Was that the case all the time you knew her?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If I understand you then, she was apparently discharging all her duties to God and to man?

A. Yes, sir.

[Mr. Reverdy Johnson here said, "I have done, sir," and rising, left the court room. The cross-examination of the witness was resumed by other counsel.]

Q. What time was it you said Dr. Mudd introduced Booth to yourself and Surratt?

A. On the 15th of January, I think.

Q. Have you no means of fixing the exact date?

A. Yes, if the register at the Pennsylvania House could be had. Dr. Mudd had his room there at that time.

Q. Are you sure it was before the 1st of February?

A. Yes, sir; I am sure.

Q. Are you sure it was after the 1st of January?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. From a letter I received at that time, about the 6th of January, and from a visit I made. Then again, it was immediately after the recess of Congress, and the room of Booth had been previously occupied by a member of Congress, and Booth pulled down some Congressional documents, and remarked what good reading he would have when left to himself.

Q. You are certain it was after the Congressional holiday vacation, and have no other means of knowing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any means of knowing it was after Christmas?

A. Merely that it was after the Congressional holiday.

Q. Well, who said anything about the member not having returned?

A. Booth did.

Q. Do you know who the member was?

A. No.

Q. How do you know the other members had pretty much all returned?

A. Because Congress was in session at the time.

Q. How do you happen to recollect that Congress was in session at the time?

A. Well, merely by Booth taking down the documents, and saying what good reading he would have when left to himself.

Q. Was it the first day of Booth's arrival in the city?

A. It was the first day of his taking possession of that room.

Q. Do you recollect that it was after the Congressional holiday as distinctly as any part of the conversation that took place?

A. I don't recollect that fact as distinctly as I do the conversation about the purchase of the farm.

Q. Have you any memoranda of your own that would enable you to fix the date?

A. The date would probably be fixed by the register at the Pennsylvania House.

Q. On what street was it that you met Mudd?

A. On Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

Q. What did Mudd say in explanation of the introduction?

A. Nothing that I can remember. Surratt introduced me to him, and he introduced Booth to both of us.

Q. Which introduction came first?

A. That of Mudd, by Surratt, to me.

Q. And did Booth immediately invite you all to his room?

A. Yes.

Q. What was said while you were going to the room?

A. Nothing, that I know.

Q. Did he give any reason for wishing you to go?

A. No! In going down Seventh street, Surratt took Mudd's arm, and I took that of Booth.

Q. And you went directly to Booth's room, and how long in all did you stay there?

A. That I can't say exactly.

Q. You say Mudd wrote something on a piece of paper.

A. I said Booth traced lines on the back of an envelope, and that Surratt and Mudd were looking at it, and they were engaged in deep private conversation, scarcely audible.

Q. Were you in the room all that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How close to them?

A. About as far as that gentleman is from me.

Q. Was the conversation in part audible?

A. It was an indistinct murmur.

Q. You heard none of it?

A. No.

Q. Who went out the door? Did Mudd go first?

A. Booth went first.

Q. Are you sure?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were they out together?

A. As near as I can judge not more than five or eight minutes.

Q. Where did they go?

A. Into a passage that leads past the door.

Q. How do you know they stopped there?

A. I don't know, because the door was closed after them; but, from their movements, I judge they stood aside.

Q. Why?

A. I didn't hear retreating footsteps.

Q. Surratt went out with them.

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure Booth was with them, when they went out the second time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mudd say anything as to how he came to introduce Booth to Surratt?

A. No, sir.

Q. Which one of them was it said that it was about the farm?

A. Mudd apologized to me for the privacy of the conversation, and said that Booth wanted to purchase his farm, but that he would not give a sufficiently high price, and that he did not care about selling it.

Q. You had never seen Mudd before?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you heard him spoken of in the house?

A. I had heard the name mentioned, but whether it was this particular Dr. Samuel Mudd, I cannot say.

[illegible] with any visit to the house [illegible]

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he did visit the house during the time that you were there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where did Mrs. Surratt formerly live?

A. At Surrattsville.

Q. On the road to Bryantown?

A. I can't say exactly. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the county.

Q. Do you know whether it is on the road that leads to Mudd's house?

A. There are several ways of arriving at Mudd's house. There is one road called the Port Tobacco road, out by Piscataway.

Q. How far is Mudd's house from the city?

A. I don't know.

Q. How far is Surrattsville?

A. About ten miles from the navy bridge.

Q. Did you ever hear his name mentioned in the family?

A. Yes. I heard the name of Mudd—Dr. Samuel Mudd—only once, I think.

Q. After Booth, Surratt, and Mudd returned from the passage outside, how long did you remain together?

A. That I don't know, sir.

Q. About how long?

A. Probably twenty minutes.

Q. And then where did you all go?

A. We left the hotel, and went to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. Mudd had rooms; and Mudd went into the sitting-room, sat down with me, talked about the war, and expressed the opinion that the war would soon come to an end, and spoke like a Union man. Booth was speaking with Surratt. Booth left, bade us "good night," and went out. Then Surratt and I went out. Dr. Mudd remained there, but left next morning. He said he was going to leave. Whether he did or not, I can't say.

Q. What time was it when you separated?

A. It must have been about half past ten in the evening.

Q. Was Booth talking when drawing those lines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mudd and Surratt were attending?

A. Yes,—all three sat around the table, and were looking at what Booth was marking.

Q. Are you sure they were looking at what Booth was drawing, or simply attending to what he was saying?

A. They looked beyond Booth, their eyes on the envelope.

Q. How close were you to them?

A. As I stated, about as close as that gentleman over there [pointing to Judge Holt.]

Q. Well, now, what distance is that, in feet?

A. Perhaps eight feet.

Q. How large was the room?

A. I have no means of arriving at that.

Q. About how large?

A. I could not tell exactly how large it was.

Q. I did not expect you to do that—about how large?

A. About half the size of this room.

[Mr. Pitman here asked the witness whether he meant half the room in length and half in breadth, which would be quarter of the room, or merely half the length, with the same breadth. The witness then pointed to a dividing rail in the room, and said:]

About the size from there.

Q. In what part of the room was the table situated?

A. In the centre.

Q. You saw Mr. Herold in the summer of 1863 at Mrs. Surratt's, at Surrattsville.

A. It was at the time of the election of county officers. A band had gone down to serenade the officers who had been elected, and in returning they serenaded us. I also saw him in July at Piscataway church, and also the time at the theatre.

Q. When you left the theatre, you all walked down the street together a portion of the way.

A. Five of us left together, and when we came to the corner of Tenth and E streets we turned around, at least Surratt did, and saw the other two were not following, and told me to go back and find them. I went back, and found them engaged in close conversation with Booth.

Q. You met them at the restaurant?

A. Yes; and, on my approaching them, Booth asked me to take a drink. Booth introduced a man, whose name I don't remember, but whose face is familiar to me.

Q. Did you take a drink?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were all standing together when you approached?

A. Yes.

Q. Near the bar?

A. No, sir; around the stove.

Q. Was it a cold evening?

A. No, sir; there was no fire in the stove; it was a very pleasant evening.

Q. Do you know whether Herold and Atzerott had taken a drink before you came in?

A. No.

Q. When you left, did you all leave together?

A. Herold and Atzerott and I left together, and overtook Surratt on Seventh street. He invited us to take some oysters, but Herold went down Seventh street.

Q. Do you know where Herold lived?

A. I was at the house only once; I don't know the precise spot.

Q. You remarked, sir, that sometime, when you were in company with Mrs. Surratt, a party would call to see her. Do you remember of Mrs. Surratt sending a request to have a private conversation with Booth?

A. On the 2d of April she sent me to the hotel, and told me to tell him that she would like to see him on some private business.

Q. In reference to that ten dollars given you by Booth to obtain the buggy?

A. I thought it an act of friendship. Booth had been in the habit of keeping a buggy, and had promised to let Mrs. Surratt have the loan of it, and when I went for it he said: "Here is ten dollars; go and hire one."

Q. You spoke of going to Montreal. At what time was that?

A. On the 18th of April, the Monday after the assassination.

Q. What business had you there?

A. I was seeking Surratt.

Q. Did you find him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see Mrs. Surratt leave the parlor to have a private interview with Booth?

A. Frequently. She would go into the passage and talk with him.

Q. How much time did these interviews generally occupy?

A. Generally, not more than five or eight minutes.

Q. Well, sir. By any conversation with her, were you ever led to believe that she was in secret conspiracy with Booth or any of his confederates?

[Here it was remarked, by a member of the court, that the witness would better confine himself to a statement of facts—and the question was waived by the cross-examining counsel. It was also here stated, by the court, that it was a rule, in the examination of witnesses, that each one should be examined by one judge advocate and by only one counsel for each prisoner.]

Q. Did you ever transact any business for Mrs. Surratt?

A. Only wrote a letter to Mr. Knothy.

Q. What was that?

A. It was, "Mr. Knothy—Sir: Unless you come forward and pay that bill, I will bring suit against you immediately."

Q. Anything else?

A. Yes. I figured some interest sums for her; the interest on $479 for thirteen years.

Q. Do you know of any interview between Atzerott and Surratt?

A. I have been there frequently, at interviews with Surratt, in the parlor.

Q. Do you know what passed?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any between Payne and Atzerott?

A. Yes. On the occasion of Payne's last visit to the house, Atzerott came to see Surratt once, and they were in my room.

Q. Do you know of any conversation in reference to the assignment of Atzerott to the assassination of the Vice President?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard any conversation having reference to Payne's assignment to the murder of the Secretary of State?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you say that at two and a half o'clock on the evening of the 14th of April you saw Atzerott at a livery stable?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Trying to get a horse; did he say what he [wanted it for]?

A. He said he was going [illegible] ride out into the country.

Q. You said he didn't get the horse?

A. The stable-keeper refused to let him have one.

Q. Do you know whether he succeeded in getting any that day?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you part with him?

A. Immediately after, at the Post Office. I dropped a letter there, and came back to the stable.

Q. Was that the last interview you had with him till the assassination?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you see him again?

A. In the dock there.

Q. To-day?

A. Yes, sir; to-day.

Q. You say you recognized that spur as having been seen by you on the bed of Payne at the house of Mrs. Surratt. What makes you recognize it? What marks are there that distinguish it from spurs in general?

A. I had them in my hand.

Q. Was it the same with the knife? I understand you to swear you saw that knife there?

A. No, no; not that knife.

Q. On the 14th of April, do you know where Payne was stopping? Do you know anything about Payne on that day?

A. Yes, sir. I remember that Atzerott and I met, and I asked him where he was going, and he said he was going to get a horse for Payne.

Q. But where was Payne?

A. I don't know; I only saw him on those two occasions.

Q. Where then was Atzerott stopping?

A. I dont know.

Q. Didn't he speak of the place where Payne was stopping?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of his having stopped at the Herndon House?

A. I know it, because Atzerott told me so. I met him one day on Seventh street, and he said he was going to see Payne; and I asked him if it was Payne that was at the Herndon House, and he said yes.

Q. You said Payne paid a visit at Surratt's, and stopped only over night?

A. Yes.

Q. With whom did he appear to have business?

A. He appeared to have business with Mrs. Surratt.

Q. Did he have any other dress going to show that he wanted to conceal himself, that you saw?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen Payne since the assassination until to-day.

A. No, sir; I believe not.

Q. Was he received by Mrs. Surratt as an intimate friend?

A. He was by Mrs. Surratt. He was treated as an old acquaintance on his first visit.

Q. Now, you say—he represented himself to be a Baptist minister. Did they regard him as a man in disguise, or as a minister?

A. One of the young ladies remarked, that he was a queer-looking Baptist preacher; that he wouldn't convert many souls.

Q. Did you ever see Payne and Atzerott in company?

A. Yes, Atzerott was at the house on the occasion of Payne's last visit.

Q. Were you, or not, at Mrs. Surratt's when Payne was arrested?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in the house, at three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the city officers took possession?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Payne not there then?

A. No, sir.

Q. I would like to know what professional employment you are in.

A. Clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, and have been since the 9th of January, 1864.

Q. Colonel Hoffman's office?

A. Yes, sir.

[It was here moved that the court adjourn, but, after some discussion, the [motion] was postponed.]

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT [illegible]

Q. You are a clerk at [illegible]

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at that [illegible] taken from [illegible]

A. Yes[illegible]

Q. [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1865.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the military commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier General J. C. Caldwell, United States volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Captain WILLIAM C. KENT, 128th Indiana volunteers.

Captain JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, 124th Indiana volunteers.

First Lieutenant TIMOTHY D. CALVIN, 120th Indiana volunteers.

First Lieutenant GEORGE W. BUXTON, 120th Indiana volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant C. B. BAILEY, 30th Maine.

Second Lieutenant JOHN G. JEWETT, 11th New York heavy artillery.

Second Lieutenant THOMAS THRASHER, 8th Indiana cavalry.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

REORGANIZATION.

The unfriendly critics of our Government predict that the reorganization of the South will prove a more difficult task than its subjugation; and some of its most sanguine friends contemplate with serious apprehension the new duties and responsibilities devolving upon us.

We know that it is often easier to destroy than to rebuild, and that old institutions and systems are sometimes levelled by men who cannot efficiently replace them. But the nation is sustained by motives and influences sufficiently powerful to insure the accomplishment of all the pressing duties of the time. It possesses the prestige of success, and is invigorated to an earnest determination to complete the work it has prosecuted in its matchless skill and vigor.

If it is true in general cases that "where there is a will there is a way," it is doubly true of the American people. We began the war with a stern resolve that the Federal Union should be preserved, and we have amazed friends and foes by our thorough enforcement of that resolution. Now we are equally determined that slavery shall be eradicated from the land, and that the future government of the insurgent States shall be confided only to loyal citizens.

It is quite possible—nay, probable—that in the accomplishment of these vital ends we will encounter many difficulties, and that the best means to attain final success will not, in all instances, be adopted at the outset. We must expect some serious mistakes, and we may even have Bull Runs of reorganization as we had Bull Runs of war. But we will triumph in the end. Those who are opposed to the reforms we are instituting will eventually be as much impressed with the stupidity of their present prejudices as they now are with the weakness of Rebellion; and they will learn to applaud the industrial superiority of Free Labor as much as they now fear the power of its mighty armies.

This may seem over-confident language, but it is fully justified by the events of the last four years. They have most significantly admonished us that we have lacked faith in ourselves; and that, in spite of our alleged tendency to self-laudation, we have underrated our capacities. [illegible] are far outstripped by the achievements that have immortalized our recent history; and we are destined to crown our triumph by victories of peace "not less renowned than those of war."

One thing, at least, will be conceded. We are losing no time. The leading Confederate conspirators having abandoned all attempts to exercise their assumed authority, the Federal Government has already obtained undisputed sovereignty, in a general sense, over the whole area of rebellion, and the details necessary to secure its practical enforcement are being organized with wonderful rapidity. Even the chief difficulty, the establishment of loyal State governments, is meeting a readier solution than was anticipated. Pierpoint is now the recognized Governor of Old Virginia; Parson Brownlow rules in Tennessee, and Michael Hahn in Louisiana; the Legislature of Arkansas adopted the Constitutional Anti-Slavery Amendment at its recent session; hosts of true men are rising up to express their loyalty in North Carolina; Florida is thoroughly under our control, and her former Secession governor is reported to have recently committed suicide.

Five other States remain to be provided for—South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. We hold the leading cities of the four first-named, and have complete military control of their inhabitants. In the latter, the surrender of the last remnant of the rebel army is daily expected and cannot long be delayed.

Probably more good than harm will result from the continuation of the authority of military governors in the States where no strong Union feeling has been manifested. Our generals have a system of enforcing their decrees which is specially effective in rebellious districts, and which may be needed for some time to restrain the turbulent and preserve order. We may take a lesson from the secession politicians, and, continuing amiable and kind as long as our will is respected and they do nothing to thwart our plans, meanwhile keep an iron hand beneath our velvet glove, ready to crush the first signs of opposition. If harsh measures are adopted it will only be because the wickedness and perversity of treason require them. We have determined the status of the conquered districts—they are to be Free States of the Union. The treatment of the people will depend chiefly upon their own behavior. If they have the good taste, temper, and sense to become loyal, a bright era of prosperity will soon dawn upon them; if they persist in rebellious folly they will receive additional proofs that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

PARALLELS to our war are frequently sought, but they are hard to find. The civil wars in history differ with the difference of times and of peoples; and in searching for a similar condition of things, it should be remembered that a nation [illegible]

THE FUTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The end of the war is directing popular attention to the city of Washington. During the years of the war the city has met with a sudden and almost unsurpassed success in enterprise and advancement. The army has transformed Washington into a busy, bustling, metropolitan city. In other times, before Peace took her flight, Washington was a neat, cosy, quiet town, and old gentlemen sunned themselves on the avenue and discussed the local affairs of Georgetown, and Capitol Hill, and the Navy-yard. The new element has changed this. We have surrendered our domesticity to the Yankee race, and while our city is scarcely as pleasant and social and neighborly as in other days, it is more of a city. Those detested Yankees have quick ways with them. They have arranged the streets, extended the habitable limits of the city, added to our business enterprise wonderfully, and given new impetus to every manner of advancement and progress.

The wisdom of those who founded the national Capital upon the banks of the Potomac will now be justified. Heretofore the great trouble has been that slavery interfered with the progress of the city. The curse of bondage made it impossible for it to emulate the advancement of any of the Northern cities. Yet there was every element of a great city. The climate—the location—with great manufacturing as well as navigable powers in the Potomac—the great valley of the Shenandoah within easy railroad connection—Norfolk, Baltimore, Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, within a few hours' distance—with all the machinery of a great government in its midst—the beauty and value of the public buildings—the singular advantages of society occasioned by the presence of the Administration, Congress, and the diplomatic bodies—all these considerations go toward making this city of Washington one of the most attractive and important on the continent. The war has added to its importance.

In one sense it has made Washington a historic city. It has been defended by hundreds of thousands of brave men, and the blood of countless heroes has been shed in the contest for its possession. In addition to this the mere presence of the armies has stimulated its resources. Many of our citizens have argued that this stimulus is merely temporary, and that the declaration of peace will deprive us of the advantages we have enjoyed for the last four years. This argument has a certain value. Of course the army has, to a certain extent, been a customer, and to the extent of its custom we shall miss its absence. But this disadvantage will be counterbalanced. The great barren Southern country—barren because of the sterile effects of slavery—will soon blossom as the rose, and become the land of peace and plenty. Washington must be the emporium of the regenerated South. This new community will increase a new demand. Then we must have manufacturing facilities. The water-power of the upper Potomac is scarcely surpassed in the world. At the upper falls twenty mills of the largest capacity might be erected. So we shall find new demands creating new supplies, and new supplies creating new industry and wealth. Northern capital will find a new channel for investment. The city will be made more comfortable and attractive. Instead of being a vast boarding-house or hotel—a kind of political caravanserai, where men live a few months and hurry off to distant and more attractive homes—our city will become a dwelling-place. On the hills around the Anacostia and the Potomac private mansions will be reared rivalling the taste and splendor of the mansions on Staten Island and the Schuylkill river. No city in the country presents so many attractive sites for beautiful private homes as Washington [illegible] foliage and vegetation, and green with the fresh and life-inspiring beauty of May, dotted with the homes of genius, beauty, fame, and wealth. Private enterprise has done much in this path, and it will do more. Now that the Government has a war off its hands, with money in the treasury, it should also do its share toward making the city more attractive. The Post Office should be extended. There should be a Department of Agriculture created. The Patent Office should be divorced from the Interior Department. The War Department is shamefully accommodated, and the result is that many of the branches of the war office are scattered around in private dwellings. We should have a new White House. The present building is little more than an executive office. The comfort and dignity of the Presidential office require that the Chief Magistrate should have a home away from the bustle and turmoil of the city, and where every wandering office-seeker and traveller would not have it in his power to intrude upon the President's privacy. Let the present building be made an executive office, and a proper dwelling erected in some suburban spot. The whole question of public buildings requires careful and prompt consideration, and we have no doubt Congress will take steps to secure it by the appointment of a commission. In the meantime, let private enterprise do its share. Washington can be made one of the first cities on the continent, and now is the time to begin the work.

A SPECK OF FOREIGN WAR.

The New York *Daily News*, which has for four years been the apologist, if not the organ of the rebellion, states, upon the authority of its French correspondent, that a secret treaty was entered into, some time last year, between Louis Napoleon and Jefferson Davis. This information, the *News* says, was given three months ago through its columns, and has been reiterated from time to time since. The precise nature and objects of the treaty are not known; but they are believed to refer to a cession of Texas to France as a colony, and to a mutual guarantee of support and co-operation between the "high contracting parties." But the treaty was conditional, and was to take effect upon the happening of an unknown contingency. It may have been the evacuation of Richmond, and the consequent despair of the Confederates of being able to maintain their independence. This, however, is our own conjecture; while the *News* assumes that the contingency has happened, and that the "Confederates" will make a stand in Texas, where the forces of Napoleon will come to their aid. The recent information from Texas that the towns of Galveston and Houston have resolved to hold out, and that Kirby Smith, commander of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi, has refused to surrender on [illegible] terms, would seem to give countenance to the idea. It is believed, also, that Davis is endeavoring to make his way into Texas, although he seems not to have taken the direct road to that State. If he could have gotten on board of any foreign vessel anywhere on our coast, he would have been safe from pursuit, on the principle decided in the Trent case; so that his presence in Southern Georgia is not inconsistent with the theory that his destination is Texas. The *News* remarks, in reference to the designs of the French Emperor, as follows:

> [illegible] ancient territories of the House of [illegible] into his hands, under the erection of [illegible] kingdom, so also, it appears, has his [illegible] an idea" in Mexico made him master [illegible] or six Mexican States conterminous [illegible] fornia and Texas. The Emperor of [illegible] has allowed that exposure of his designs [illegible] before the world, but the scheme, [illegible] it constitutes, in all likelihood, but a [illegible] been still further exposed by an accidental "lost" despatch, of about three years [illegible] the fact that his Imperial Majesty, [illegible] in preparation of his design [illegible] Mexico, extended its scope so as to include [illegible] of the territory of the then Confederate States. French diplomacy was detected at that time in a design for making war between the North and the South a means for the acquisition by France of the State of Texas.
>
> The original purpose of Napoleon went, evidently, far beyond the establishment of a rickety throne in the palace of Mexico. A splendid design of French aggrandizement constituted its special object—a design that extended to the erection into a French dependency of the States of Northern Mexico and the equally rich State of Texas.

There is nothing more probable than that the baffled conspirators, after losing all hope of setting up a confederacy embracing the greater part of the South, would willingly consent, for the gratification of the spirit of revenge, and to save their necks from the halter, to become the subjects of the French Emperor; and nothing short of absolute necessity would probably bring them to assent to the arrangement, since the idea would be extremely repugnant to the feelings of the Southern people. To become a French dependency, therefore, was to be the dernier resort; and it may have been the contingency, upon the happening of which, the treaty was to go into effect. But it is not probable that either party, and particularly Napoleon, anticipated, as a part of the contingency, the wholesale surrenders of rebel armies which have taken place. If the "contingency" was the evacuation of Richmond, it was assumed, doubtless, that the rebel forces would be able to keep the field, and that they would fall back before the advance of the Union armies; and by uniting, be able to retreat across the Mississippi. But if such was the programme it has been sadly marred by the surrender of Lee, Johnston, and Dick Taylor; and it may be doubted whether Napoleon will be willing to unite his fortunes with the remnant of the rebellion west of the Mississippi. The following remarks of the *News* are in point:

> The contingency on which the secret treaty of France with the Confederacy rested may be fairly held to arise short of the surrender of the Confederate troops holding Texas. Many of the officers of the Confederate army have gone to that State. Mr. Davis is said to have declared, in a speech made lately in South Carolina that he was on his way to sustain the flag of the Confederacy in Texas. Other reports of his language on the occasion confirm this, and state, further, that he declared he would soon have a larger army than he ever had before for the defence of the cause of the South beyond the Mississippi. Coupling Napoleon's designs upon Texas with this language of Jefferson Davis, we cannot avoid the conclusion, unless we fly in the face of the reasonable presumption of the existence of that compact, that the secret treaty of the Confederate President with the Emperor of France contemplated, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, the settlement of the Monroe doctrine under the co-operation of Confederate bayonets in Texas.

It is probable that prudence will restrain Louis Napoleon from attempting the execution of a scheme like this, but there is nothing in his daring and unscrupulous career that should cause us to withhold assent from it. His perversion of the objects of the intervention in Mexico, as solemnly declared and sworn to in the convention with Great Britain and Spain, to say nothing of the *coup d'état* by which he became Emperor, are instances of Punic faith which should prepare us for anything. The Government and people of the United States will therefore take no thing for granted where the ambition of Louis Napoleon is involved.

THE SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, on the murder of Abraham Lincoln furnish the probable motive of that infamous crime. The editor, only partially advised of the actual occurrences at Washington, but probably well instructed in regard to the purposes of the assassins, announced that Lincoln, Seward, Johnson, and Stanton had all been killed, and that the North, thrown into confusion by the successive murder of two Presidents within a few days, and the subsequent outbreak of a serious revolt, would *be compelled to withdraw all its armies from the South* [illegible] falsely announced as a fact was evidently either a pre-arranged programme of which it had cognizance, or it was the result which minds, blinded by baffled rage and treason, expected from the vast scheme which Booth alone carried into complete action. In either case, new light is thrown upon the motives of the assassins, and we see that, like most villains, they were as foolish as they were wicked.

A Few Words About a Word.

[From the New York *Post*.]

We frequently read or hear some rebel and traitor spoken of as a gentleman—an accomplished gentleman, a chivalrous gentleman, a cultivated gentleman, or a Southern gentleman. This is done sometimes by men who use language carelessly, and do not notice its nice distinctions; sometimes, however, it is done by persons who evidently give a particular meaning to the term, of which we wish to say a few words. A gentleman is, according to some, a man pure, unselfish, faithful, sober, honest, honorable, charitable, humane; according to some others, a gentleman is a person who has received a collegiate education, and enough lessons in deportment from a dancing-master to make him at ease in society. Some think of Colonel Newcome as a gentleman, others of Major Pendennis.

Now, a dispute about the definition of a word is likely to be endless. A word has the meaning which general custom assigns to it. "Clever" means in one part of this country, dexterous, or skillful, in another, foolishly good-natured. So the term gentleman seems to mean with some a man of honor, and with some simply a person of smooth and polished exterior. We do not intend to quarrel with the latter, or to charge them with misusing a word; but we think it useful to point out their meaning. When they speak of the rebel leaders as gentlemen, they intend to say only that these persons have the good fortune to be decently educated and easy mannered; no more.

There is a once common phrase which will help us to point this distinction—it was a custom to speak of man as "a gentleman and a scholar." This supposed that he might be a gentleman and yet have small knowledge of books. So those who now term the chief rebels gentlemen evidently need some qualifying adjective to denote the real character of the person spoken of, and this ought to be added. Thus General P. T. G. Beauregard should be called "a gentleman and a liar;" the Hon. Wigfall, of Texas, is "a gentleman and a swindler," or a "gentleman and a murderer;" the late John B. Floyd was "a gentleman and a thief;" Governor Letcher is "a gentleman and a drunkard;" Jeff. Davis is "a gentleman and a bank-robber;" Pickens, of South Carolina, who "was born insensible to fear," might be called "a gentleman and a fool;" Governor Wise, of Virginia, is "a gentleman and a braggart."

Then there is Benjamin, whom his Yale College friends would call a gentleman and a pickpocket; George N. Sanders, who is a gentleman and a defaulter; General Forrest, a gentleman and a cut-throat; John Morgan, a gentleman and a horse-thief. Then there is General Lee, who is a gentleman and a deserter, or a gentleman and a perjurer; or, remembering that under his eye, and by his connivance, thousands of his countrymen were tortured to death by starvation and exposure at Belle Isle, General Lee might appropriately be called a gentleman and a torturer, or a gentleman and an executioner, just as Wilkes Booth would be called a gentleman and an assassin. General Winder was a gentleman and a brute; General Breckinridge, who set fire to Richmond, is a gentleman and a house-burner; Captain Semmes is a gentleman and a pirate; and any one who has seen the scars on the backs of colored women in South Carolina will naturally think of a cotton planter as a gentleman and a woman-whipper.

If we go from particulars to generals, we may speak of any one of the rebel leaders as a gentleman and a traitor, a gentleman and a perjurer, or, to put it mildly, a gentleman and a fugitive from justice. Only, if we thus indiscriminately apply a term like this, it will soon cease to be complimentary; and a man of honor will presently think it an affront to be called a gentleman, as in Kentucky it used to be thought slanderous to call a man an individual. It is not to be denied, however, that the people who make this use of the word have some authority for their practice.

When Hicks, the pirate, a man who had not slain so many men as Lee or Davis, who had never massacred a garrison in cold blood like Forrest, and had never assisted to starve men to death, but who was nevertheless a hardened ruffian—when this Hicks was hanged on Bedloe's Island, in our harbor, some years ago, Marshal Rynders, who superintended that operation, was seen by the assembly of witnesses to approach the gallows and converse for a moment with the culprit, who stood there with the rope around his neck. Then Mr. Rynders walked up to the lookers-on, and said, pointing towards Hicks, "I asked the gentleman if he desired to address the audience, but he declined." Whereupon, after a momentary pause, the excellent Marshal gave the signal, and Hicks was swung off. Just so, when Wilkes Booth was surrounded in the Garrett barn, and saw escape impossible, he offered to pledge his word as a "gentleman and man of honor" to come out, if the soldiers would only give him a fair chance to murder one or more of their number.

Now if any one is blamed for calling Davis, or Lee, or Beauregard, or Letcher, or Hunter, or Faulkner, or Brown, or Vance, or Harris, or Slidell, or Benjamin, a gentleman, we advise him to cite the practice of Marshal Rynders and the assassin Booth, in justification.

FREE NEGRO LABOR.

Importance of the Problem to be Solved.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

HEADQ'RS DIST. EASTERN VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, May 10, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

To the people, white and colored, within this District:

You are now called upon to meet a question of vast importance—the discussion of which has often agitated [the] country, and been presented as an insurmountable barrier to the freedom of the colored r[ace].

Now through the [grace] of God the colored man is free, and he [is] here demanding a social status in your midst. He is here upon your farms and your plantations, in your towns and your cities, and to-day you must meet the fact, and this hour begin the solution of the problem.

Bad men for political [ends], weak-minded men and women, and therefore pitiable, not blamable, have been deceived, or [have] deceived themselves, in regard to the difficulties of its solution. There are no real obstacles in its path; nothing that for one moment should make colonization or expatriation questionable or debatable.

Whatever rule may be fo[r] the present enforced by the nation, or whatever policy adopted by the State, it may be safely asserted that it must be in accordance with laws adopted at the North, governing free labor for those who can work, on entire or partial support for those who cannot, and compulsory labor for those who can, but will not. Entire or partial support in States heretofore free of the infirm [and] aged, or or the homeless, too young to labor, is secured in every town or county in the most humane manner, on farms conducted and supported by the town or county, for whose profit [the labor is] thus made. From these farms minor [childre]n are bound out to proper persons upon just and humane conditions. At the poor farm all who are able labor under the supervision [of a] competent overseer, and thus aid the town [or co]unty in their support.

For the idle and lazy vagabond, the penitentiary is provided, where compulsory labor lessens expense.

Thus in each community there is provided the home, the poor-house, and the penitentiary. As the whites of the South appreciate the incomparable value of the free labor of the colored man, as they find, as they surely will, that their capital increases, and new channels for industry arise in proportion to a just, moral, and intelligent aid given to raise and educate his labor, they will loudly call for another Northern institution that lessens expense and diminishes inmates of poor-houses and penitentiaries, and increases the number of homes—the school-house. Then they will appreciate that the colored labor in their communities is of priceless value, and will regard any effort to rid themselves of it as springing from lamentable ignorance or hopeless insanity.

The colored race wish to live and labor where they were born, and they are anxious to support their families in the community where they were raised.

That they may be encouraged in this work, that they may sustain themselves and save the community from expense, that they may build up their homes and educate their children, is it not both economy and wisdom for the farmers and planters to hire them as laborers upon their lands, and thus relieve the community from the support of many that would otherwise fall upon the public charity. Is it not only economical, but does not such a course insure greater public security?

To this consideration your attention is invited. Aid the willing laborer, punish and confine the idle and lazy, support the pauper, and educate the ignorant. Let each city, county, and town charge itself with the management of these institutions, and there will be no insurmountable difficulties arising from freedom to the slave.

In this district, under the disadvantages of a state of war, the negro population have been treated as far as possible in conformity with the principles enunciated. From the scarcity of demand for farm hands, and from the impracticability of adopting new, and, as yet, untried fields of labor in this community; from the over crowding of people drawn by the barbarities of war from near and remote plantations and homes, the Government agents, in adopting as nearly as possible in the case of the homeless and landless race the Northern institutions of the home, the school-house, the poor-house, and the penitentiary, have been compelled to make departures from their practice, and bestow charity upon those who would work, if work could have been found, although this class has mostly been confined to females. They have also been compelled to find labor for the colored man where he should have found work for himself; and thus the Government has not been able to practically teach that inexorable lesson, that from to-day must be taught the colored man that support will alone come from the laborer's own earnings, that with impartial laws and all aids to progress, mental, moral, and physical, the negro starts forth here [illegible]

For the steps that have been taken in this District, too much praise cannot be awarded Captain O. Brown, Superintendent Negro Affairs, under whose intelligent effort the colored man has been partially instructed that he must earn his own bread by the sweat of his own brow.

By order of Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Gordon:
T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Negro Suffrage Question.

The question of extending the right of suffrage to negroes in reorganizing the State governments in the South is receiving a number of adherents since it was broached in Congress by Judge Kelley. The New York *Herald*, a day or two ago, came out squarely for giving the right of voting to black men. The New York *World* (Democratic) says it is necessary to give the blacks suffrage, or the States will be perturbed. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Conservative) of Friday also favors the idea, and says:

> It would be a wise departure from the system of almost universal suffrage adopted in this country to limit the right of voting by an ordained standard of education and intelligence—to decree the accomplishments of reading and writing as a condition precedent to the exercise of the simplest right of citizenship. But to make suffrage dependent upon the possession of property, or the color of the skin, or the hue of the hair, is an absurdity that has but to be named to be exploded. Where shall the line be drawn? Shall two hundred and fifty dollars vote, and two hundred and forty-nine be excluded? And who shall determine the precise variety of shade that makes citizenship, or decide whether the brunette complexion or the kinky hair comes from an African, or Asiatic, or a European source? The only just rule is to follow the guidings of principle, and to yield to manhood and intelligence common civil and political rights, and leave to men the determination for themselves of the rank they may hold or yield to others in the general order of society. The miserable theories of absolute inferiority are unworthy of discussion. If this inferiority be real it will make itself manifest, and the "master race" will still be the master.

National Cemetery at Antietam.

The Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald* says: "The Maryland legislature at its last session passed an act incorporating this praiseworthy institution, and appropriating seven thousand dollars as Maryland's proportion. Provision is made for the appointment of one trustee from each State on condition of their contributing an amount of money proportional to their representation in Congress. Many of the States have desired to do so for a long time, and we have no doubt that all will come forward and aid in this humane and patriotic enterprise. Thousands of the brave defenders of our country's flag fell on this bloody field, whose remains lie half buried over an area of fifteen miles.

"The trustees appointed for Maryland are Thomas A. Boult, of Hagerstown; Dr. A. A. Biggs, of Sharpsburg; General Edward Shriver, of Frederick; and C. C. Fulton, of Baltimore. We know of none who would take a more zealous interest in the good cause than the gentlemen above named; and possessing, as they do, a high order of taste and enterprise, we are assured that a cemetery will be erected no less fitting and attractive than that at Gettysburg.

"A suitable lot of ten acres has been purchased on a part of the battle-field, near the town of Sharpsburg, embracing the ground occupied by General Lee as a signal station, from which the whole of the ground fought over can be viewed. Mr. Boult, after a careful inspection of all the grounds, pronounces it most admirably adapted to the purpose, and we understand that arrangements are already being made to commence operations.

"It is proposed to remove the remains of all those who died at Smoketown and other hospitals, as well as of those who fell on the field. Those of Lee's army who fell in the battle will be interred in a separate part of the cemetery.

"It will be difficult at this late day to learn the names and places of all the bodies, as many of the graves have no longer any marks to designate them. The citizens residing in the community should at once lay before the trustees all the information that can be obtained."

A DENIAL.—The following communication from a Philadelphia paper explains itself:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1865.

My name having been extensively circulated as agent for some Mexican Emigration company or scheme, without my knowledge or authority, it becomes my duty publicly to deny all connection or interest with any such organization.

I had supposed my position as a United States officer would be sufficient to refute any such assertions, but noticing that the public journals of this and other cities are disposed to give them credence, justice to myself and the United States calls for an equal public denial. Respectfully,

WILLIAM HOLDEN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
No. 1139 Girard street, Philadelphia.

Passports—Special Notice.

Persons residing or being in Washington, who desire passports for traveling abroad, can obtain the same, with the least possible expense and delay, on personal application at the Department of State.

CITY ITEMS.

COPIES OF THE CHRONICLE WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.—Our readers will confer a favor by reading our advertisement in "Want" column, for copies of THE CHRONICLE to complete our files. A liberal price will be paid for them at this office.

WHITE SHIRTS of excellent quality for $1 75, is something new for this city. Yet it is a fact that Mr. L. Franc, 494 7th st., is selling shirts for that price which formerly sold for $4. His extensive assortment of furnishing goods, latest style of hats and caps, the best of sole leather trunks, valises, &c., are not to be surpassed in this city.

ATTRACTIVE.—The splendid stock of silks and dress goods just received by Messrs. R. M. Sutton & Co., 521 7th st., is attracting the attention of large crowds of ladies, and who appreciate the taste of these gentlemen, by purchasing largely of their stock.

THE GREAT RUSH OF CUSTOMERS at SMITH BROS., No. 464 Seventh street, is convincing proof that the public are better satisfied in having their goods made at home by first class-artists, than in sending abroad and paying higher prices than it would cost at home. We would advise all those in want of good clothing to call at Smith Bros. & Co., No. 454 Seventh street.

MILITARY MEN CAN FIND AT WALL, STEPHENS & CO. 322 Pa. ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts., any article they may need, pertaining to their uniform, at moderate prices. Civilians can clothe themselves and boys in fashionable styles, made from durable material, and made up in a serviceable manner, at prices which will compel economists to patronize home manufactures. They also offer gents' furnishing goods of superior quality.

IF YOU failed to read our notice yesterday of J. J. May & Co.'s mourning store, 304 Pa. ave., do not fail to visit it to-day. Mourning goods of every description are found there. Of course the firm is too well known to need further eulogy from us than simply to say, they sell as low in price as usual. They also continue to sell as heretofore all descriptions of dry goods.

DO NOT RUIN YOUR FEET by wearing hard, unyielding substances misnamed boots and shoes, but go to Loomis & Mayhew's, 346 Pa. ave., (Washington Building,) examine their superb buckle shoes and glove-like boots, and we think you will agree with us in adopting those men as boot-makers to your family. They keep only such stock as they can recommend, and no workmen excel theirs in repairing the *understandings* of humanity.

YE SMOKERS, ATTENTION.—The only depot for the celebrated tobacco and cigars of Messrs. Henry Wilkins & Co., of Baltimore, is at Mr. G. Munder's, No. 535 7th st., near Pa. av. Mr. Munder also imports the best brands of Havana cigars. His assortment is extensive and well worthy the attention of lovers of the weed.

VICTORY AT LAST.—The boys are going home; but few of them will start for home without going first to the Dollar Jewelry Store, 434 Pa. av., near 4½ street, and investing a dollar in some beautiful article of jewelry or silver-plated ware to present to some loved one.

I SCREAM.—If you love ice cream, go to Harrover's, No. 532 7th, and get one of his three-minute freezers, and at the same time examine his superior water coolers and refrigerators. They are just the articles needed for hot weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARMY CORPS BADGES.—1ST, 2D, 3D, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th Army Corps Badges. Any of the above will be sent on the receipt of $1 50, coin silver; 18-karat gold, $12, in all the Division colors, with the name of the company and regiment engraved on it.

Officers' badges of solid silver, with ribbon and scroll, of all the different corps, $2 50, $3 50, $5, and $8. The latter is a silver badge, with gold scroll; in 18-karat gold, $15, $20, and $25, according to the weight.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

WANTS

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

EDUCATION.

[illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 23, trains will leave Baltimore, from North Calvert Station, as follows:

Fast Mail at.........................9.20 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.........3 P. M.
Erie and Pittsburgh Express........8 P. M.
Pittsburgh and Elmira Express....10 P. M.

THE 8.15 A. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 9.20 A. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburgh and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

THE 4.30 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 8 P. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburgh and Erie.

THE 6.45 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 10 P. M. Express from Baltimore, and runs through to Pittsburgh and Elmira, without change of cars, connecting at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and at Elmira, for Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY, Leaving Washington at 8 o'clock P. M.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. SOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

For Tickets, and any information, apply at the Office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth streets, under National Hotel, and Depot House, No. 463 C street, near New Jersey avenue, Washington.

J. N. DUBARRY, Superintendent N. C. R. R.
E. J. WILKINS, Passenger and Ticket Agent.
JNO. GILLETT, Passenger Agent, Corner Sixth st. and Pennsylvania avenue. de30-tf

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE 514 PENNA. AVENUE, Washington, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

Merchandise, Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Notes, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,

Forwarded with safety and despatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal railway towns in the NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Its principal Offices are Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the Canadas and the British Provinces, and with steamship lines to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collections of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made in all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent, Washington, D. C.
mh30-d&S1y

STEAMSHIP LINES.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA. FROM PIER NO. 14, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

The new and substantial steamer E. C. KNIGHT, CAPTAIN J. J. MASON, will sail from Pier No. 14, North River, New York, on Thursday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

To be followed by the new and substantial steamer JOHN GIBSON, CAPTAIN W. C. GEOGHEGAN, on Thursday, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., and every Thursday thereafter.

For freight &c., apply to
WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 140 Cedar street, New York.
W. B. SNOW & CO., Agents in Washington and Georgetown.
FLOWERS & BOWEN, Agents in Alexandria.
mh20-d&Stf

THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, A FIRST-CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER AND COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS,
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE,
DOMESTIC NEWS,
STOCK MARKETS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

News Agents with the armies, as well as News Dealers generally, will be furnished with the Commercial Bulletin in any number and at moderate prices. Orders should be sent in as early the evening as publication as possible.

Subscribers can have the Bulletin left at their private residences by leaving their names at the counting-room, corner of Governor and Franklin streets.

Single copy, five cents.

Liberal discount to the trade. For sale at all the news depots.

BAILEY, EDDERBURN & CO., Proprietors.
my15-3t* [Baltimore American and N. Y. Trib.]

STATIONERY. SUTLERS AND PEDLERS Supplied with all articles of STATIONERY, At the lowest wholesale prices. W. M. BALLANTYNE, 498 Seventh street, between D and E sts.
my15-mwf1m

MRS. BROOKFIELD, OF KANSAS, can be consulted on the Past, Present, and Future, at her residence, K street, one door east of Third, back of Douglas Hospital. my15-1m*

REAPERS AND MOWERS FOR THE HARVEST OF 1865.

THE "BALL" REAPERS AND MOWERS,
"BUCKEYE" REAPERS AND MOWERS,
HUBBARD REAPERS AND MOWERS,
WOOD'S REAPERS AND MOWERS,
McCORMICK REAPERS AND MOWERS.

A complete assortment of EXTRAS AND REPAIRS for these machines kept on hand constantly. Competent Machinists employed to repair machinery. The above machines are offered at factory prices. Parties wanting these machines can rely on purchasing at these prices, without any deviation whatever.

J. P. BARTHOLOW, Agent for the Manufacturers, Agricultural Warehouse, 538 Seventh street, Between Pennsylvania avenue and Canal, Washington, D. C.
my12-1mwo

STRAWBERRY BASKETS!
STAWBERRY BASKETS!
STRAWBERRY BASKETS!
AT $3 PER HUNDRED.

All may now enjoy the luxury of delicate fruits from nicely ventilated baskets, with such trifling expense as to render it unnecessary to remove the fruit from the basket until ready for use.

This basket is superior in every respect to any fruit basket in use, and we challenge the world to produce one at less cost.

FRUIT GROWERS AND DEALERS requested to call and examine.

J. P. BARTHOLOW, 538 Seventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and canal, Washington, D. C.
my12-fmwot

BUY YOUR WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPES, on MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, AT SHEPHERD & RILEY'S. ap30-d&S3m

532 SEVENTH STREET, NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WATER-COOLERS and REFRIGERATORS.

W. H. HARROVER.
my13-6t

WATER COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.

We received to-day a large stock of superior WATER COOLERS, all sizes, and at very low prices.

C. W. BOTELER & SON, House-furnishing Store, 318 (Iron Hall) Pennsylvania avenue.
ap27-tharmtf

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1865.

The undersigned has sold out his LUMBER-YARD to NATHANIEL B. FUGITT, with whom all persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement, in order to facilitate the closing up of the affairs of the old concern.

JOSEPH FUGITT.

NATHANIEL B. FUGITT, LUMBER DEALER, Sixth street west, near Penna. ave. my8-1m*

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
ja6-tf

FOR EVERY LOYAL BREAST.

LINCOLN MOURNING PINS IN SILVER PLATE. New design in Black and White Satin. Perfect Picture. By mail, 25 cents, or twenty for $4; one hundred for $17; one thousand for $150. Mourning to last for sixty days. Send your orders at once.

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO., Providence, R. I.

N. B.—Any paper copying this four times, we will send them ten pins. ap21-30t

CLOTHING.

BAR & BRO., UNION HALL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington.

For FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For CHEAP CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

To see the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For FAIR DEALING, call on BAR & BRO.

Parents and guardians who wish to purchase Boys' fashionable Clothing will find a very large stock to select from, as we have just received

FIVE HUNDRED SUITS,

Jackets and Pants alike, of our own make, which we offer at low prices.

We have also a very large stock of GENTS' SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, and, in fact, everything to fill a gentleman's wardrobe.

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, together with the stock of Furnishing Goods, is too large to mention the articles in detail. Our stock must really astonish everybody who has not yet had a chance to look at it. We are receiving two or three cases every day from our manufacturing establishment in Baltimore.

Business closed on Saturdays.

BAR & BRO.
no16-d&S1y

446 ODEON HALL CLOTHING ROOMS. 446

(Established in 1847)

CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.

We most respectfully call the attention of CITIZENS and STRANGERS to our very large and complete assortment of SPRING CLOTHING, comprising all the new and fashionable styles of the season:

FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,

FINE BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS,
FINE BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS,
FINE BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS,

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VESTS,
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VESTS,
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VESTS,

ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,

MILITARY FROCK COATS,
MILITARY FROCK COATS,
MILITARY FROCK COATS,

MILITARY JACKETS,
MILITARY JACKETS,
MILITARY JACKETS,

MILITARY PANTS AND VESTS,
MILITARY PANTS AND VESTS,
MILITARY PANTS AND VESTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,

LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, ALL QUALITIES,
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, ALL QUALITIES,
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, ALL QUALITIES,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS,
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS,
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS,

NECKTIES AND SCARFS,
NECKTIES AND SCARFS,
NECKTIES AND SCARFS.

All of the good being of our own manufacture, we can recommend them to the public to be A No. 1. Thankful for past favors, we most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

WIESENFELD & CO., No. 446 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Four-and-a-half street. my4-tf

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

BOYS' JACKETS, BOYS' COATS,
BOYS' PANTS,
MEN'S FINE CLOTH COATS,
MEN'S SACK COATS,
MEN'S ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
MEN'S FRENCH SACK COATS,
MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS,
MEN'S BLACK PANTS,
MEN'S FANCY PANTS.

We have the best and finest stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING In the city.

Together with a superior stock of PIECE GOODS, For Custom Work,

ALL AT LESS THAN GOLD RATES!

AT SMITH, BROS. & CO., MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 40 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
ao13-1y

CLOTHING!

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a splendid stock of new Spring Clothing.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a large variety of Spring Dress and Sack Coats.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a large assortment of new Spring Pants and Vests.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has an endless variety of Furnishing Goods.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a complete assortment of Boys' Spring Clothing.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Manufactures to order the finest [illegible], makes to order splendid Business Suits.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Makes to order or sells Ready-made Clothing less than any other house in the city.

J. H. SMITH, 460 Seventh street, Opposite Post Office.
no18-1y

BOOTS & SHOES.

506 SEVENTH STREET. 506

Adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall.

L. HEILBRUN & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Also, made to order and repaired. mh16-1y

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F, NEAR 21ST STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

The attention of officers and enlisted men, formerly in the service of the United States, is called to the large amount of personal property stored in the Government warehouses connected with this depot.

The Government requires the space occupied by said property for the effects of those now in the service.

A description of each article should be given, with the name, company, regiment, or other marks, accompanied by an oath or affirmation, showing that the claimant is the authorized party.

The goods will be forwarded to the address of the person so entitled at his expense.

All of the above-mentioned property remaining unclaimed ninety days from this date, will be sold at public auction.

JAS. M. MOORE, Capt. A. Qr. M. U. S. Army.
mh2-dtmy31

WEBB & BEVERIDGE, Importers and Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY, FINE CUTLERY, AND PLATED WARE, 504 Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street. fe14-6m*

GO TO SHEPHERD & RILEY, Corner of SEVENTH and D streets. To buy your SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, and every variety of Stationery. ap30-d&S3m

32 LEWIS BAAR 32

MARKET SPACE.

Dealer in Foreign and African LACE AND FANCY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HEAD DRESSES, ORNAMENTS, &c. No. 122 MARKET SPACE. ja30-1y

GENERAL AGENTS.

HALL & FLETCHER, CLAIM AGENTS, AND AGENTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

Having had long experience as clerks in the Ordnance Office and the Office of the Quartermaster General, we are prepared to assist officers in making out returns, and in settling their accounts with these offices and with the Treasury Department.

STOPPAGE OF PAY REMOVED, &c.

Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained, etc.

All claims against the Government collected with despatch.

Post Office address, Box 178, Washington, D. C. Office, 424 Fifteenth street, just above corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street.

ED. W. HALL.
W. S. FLETCHER.
ja12-1yd&S

GARDNER & BURGESS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS FOR CLAIMS.

Office—Rooms 5 and 6. Entrance—No. 488 Seventh street, near E, Washington City, D. C.

Will practice before the various Executive Departments and Courts Martial of this District in cases growing out of the war.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, and claims for Pension, Bounty, Back Pay, Horses killed in battle, Prize Money, &c., promptly collected. Post Office address, box 541. no8-d&S1y

WILLIAM HELMICK, (Late Chief Clerk Pension Office,) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS,

Office, No. 13 Federal Block, corner Seventh and F streets, opposite the Post Office Building, Washington City, D. C.,

Will practice before all the Courts in Washington city, and attend to the settlement of all kinds of Claims against the Government before any of the Departments.

REFERENCES:

The Senators and Members of the Thirty-sixth Congress; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, Washington City, D. C.
my13-tf

B. W. BALDWIN, (LATE CAPTAIN 6TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS,) MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AND COLLECTING AGENT, No. 274 F STREET, Near corner Thirteenth street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Officers requiring advice or information in relation to making returns, or settling their accounts in Departments, can receive all necessary instruction and advice by calling or communicating at or with the above office. my9-6t*

METROPOLITAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY. J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 FOURTEENTH STREET (opp. Willard's), Washington, D. C.

L. BROWN & CO., 2 Park Place, New York city, Collect pensions, bounties, back pay, subsistence, pay for horses killed or lost in service, and prize money.

Officers' accounts adjusted, and advances made pending settlement. Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained. my9-1m*

C. D. ETTINGER & CO., SOLICITORS OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, No. 495 Twelfth street, between E and F, Washington, D. C.

Officers' accounts speedily adjusted. Post Office Box No. 422. my9-1m*

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.

PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK PAY,

And all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors, collected without delay.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS, with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted.

Advances made.

HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
Post Office Box 771. mh5-1y

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY. SWIFT, SPEAR & CO., No 214 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's Hotel and Fifteenth st., Washington, D. C., would inform mustered out, resigned, discharged, and dismissed army officers that they have had the largest experience of any firm in this city in settling officers' accounts. They make out returns for Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments, procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect pay. We also procure Pension Certificates, collect bounties and arrears of pay, prize money, horses killed in battle, and every class of claim against the Government, founded in law, justice or equity.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Thos. Corwin, Ohio	G. W. Youngman, Penn.
Hon. Thos. H. Ford, Ohio	H. H. Smith, M. D., Pa.
Hon. E. R. Eckley, Ohio	Hon. J. W. Sherman, N. Y.
Hon. T. C. Theaker, Ohio	Hon. A. C. Hull, N. Y.
Gen. L. M. Gregory	D. Brown, Esq., N. Y.
Col. P. H. Allabach	Hon N. B. Smithers, Del.
Hon. J. T. Hale, Penn.	mh16-1y

WOLLARD & GILBERT, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 371 D street, opposite National Intelligencer Office, Buy, Sell, and Rent Real Estate, Collect Rents and Claims at reasonable rates. ap29-1m

DANIELS & SHERWOOD SETTLE OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS, PROCURE CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS, ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, and advance money when required.

We also collect all claims against the Government. Office 344 Pennsylvania avenue, and 317 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C. ja30-1y

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, AND BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS BEFORE THE DEPARTMENTS promptly attended to by GEORGE F. McLELLAN, Attorney at Law.

Office, Room No. 7 Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES.—Hon. H. Hamlin, Vice President United States, and many others. no27-3tf

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.

CHARLES MYGATT, Late of Second Auditor's Office, U. S. Treasury Department, Having resigned a position held for three years, and for the last year in charge of a division for settling property accounts of officers.

GEORGE S. THOMPSON, of Illinois, For three and a half years in successful practice of every kind of claims in Springfield, Illinois, and for eleven years Pension Agent of United States at Wheeling, West Virginia.

ISAAC HACKETT, Late of Fourth Auditor's Office, U. S. Treasury Department, Having resigned a position held for twelve years past in said Department, is thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations observed in the accounting offices for the adjustment of claims.

MYGATT, THOMPSON & HACKETT, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS, No. 214 Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining Willard's Hotel, and next to Markham's European Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Ordnance and Quartermasters' Accounts settled promptly for Officers. Returns made out and adjusted by experienced hands. Stoppages of pay removed. Advances made on Pay Accounts, Bounty Money, Prize Money, Pensions, Commutation, Loss of Horses, Steamboats, and all property lost in the military service, prosecuted on liberal terms. ap1-1y

P. H. WELCH & CO., MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENTS, Office, No. 344 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington Building, Room No. 11.

Officers Accounts Adjusted, Stoppages of Pay removed, Certificates of Non-Indebtedness obtained from Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments, on shortest notice. Money advanced pending settlement.

Officers not wishing to remain in the city will do well to leave their accounts with us for settlement.

We also collect Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, and Compensation for Horses lost in service.

Post Office address, Box 93, Washington, D. C. ap15-1m

ATTORNEYS.

JAMES HUGHES, Of Indiana. A. J. ISACKS, Of Kansas. J. W. DENVER, Of California.

HUGHES, ISACKS & DENVER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Courts of the District of Columbia. Claims and Department business will receive prompt attention. my13-2m

D. B. ALLEN, Late Colonel of Volunteers, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, Office, 215 F street, Washington, D. C.

Prompt attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts and the adjustment of their demands against the United States.

REFERENCES.—Major General W. T. Sherman, Major General Joseph Hooker, Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor of New York; Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, New York. fe18-tf

O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois. THOMAS EWING, JR., of Kansas.

BROWNING & EWING, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office and Residence, No. 12 North A street, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Practice in the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, and in the Departments. my10-1y

P. H. REINHARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Judge Day, corner Fifth street and Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, and before the different Government Departments. mh31-tf

JOHN JOLLIFFE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, Opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, WASHINGTON, D. C. ap6-1y

Attends especially to claims upon the United States.

McREYNOLDS & NIMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, and agents for the Adjustment, Prosecution, and Collection of Claims of every description against the Government.

Andrew T. McReynolds will give his special attention to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, The Court of Claims, and The Courts of the District, including Courts-martial.

Frederick A. Nims and B. F. McReynolds will give special attention to the Claims department.

Office, 249 F street, near Ebbitt House.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, of Michigan.
FRED'K A. NIMS. B. F. McREYNOLDS.
mh14-3m

ENOCH TOTTEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, Office, 252 F street, bet. 13th and 14th sts., P. O. Box, 492. [fe17-1y] Washington, D. C.

LEWIS S. WELLS, Attorney-at-Law. S. H. DUNAN, Late Capt. & A. Q. M.

WELLS & DUNAN, No. 452 THIRTEENTH Street, between E and F, GOVERNMENT CLAIMS COLLECTED. Officers' Accounts Adjusted. ap13-1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.........................Director.
C. D. HESS...................................Acting Manager.

GREAT SUCCESS!
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,

Will again be presented Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's great work of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, WITH THE BEST CAST OF CHARACTERS ever selected for the same piece.

MR. GEORGE KUNKLE, AS UNCLE TOM.
LITTLE KATIE BAKER, AS THE ANGELIC EVA.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, AS ELIZA HARRIS.
MISS MARTHA WREN, AS TOPSY.
MRS. C. B. BAKER,
MR. HUTCHINGS,
MR. HAMPTON,
MR. JENNINGS,
AND THE ENTIRE CAST OF ITS FIRST PRODUCTION ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON. At Cheap Prices of Admission. my15-tf

GROVER'S NEW THEATRE.

P. A. HERBERT..................Business Manager.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT TOUR OF THEODORE HABELMAN, PRIMO TENORE OF THE GRAND OPERA.

M. THEODORE HABELMAN Begs leave to announce to his many friends and the public that he will give A GRAND SACRED CONCERT, ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1865, The only one, most positively, this season. The following artists will appear:

M. THEODORE HABELMAN, Primo Tenore from the Grand German Opera;
M'LLE. NARBELL, Solo Pianist from Paris;
M'LLE. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano from the Grand German Opera;
M. HEINRICH STEINECKE, Primo Baritone from the Grand German Opera; and others.

Mr. ADOLPH NEUENDORFF.......Conductor.

The Programme will be published in future advertisements.

Tickets to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1; a limited number of Reserved Seats in the Orchestra, 50 cents extra, which can be had at the BOX OFFICE OF THE THEATRE ONLY.

Family Circle, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Metzerott's Music Store, Pennsylvania avenue. my15-tf

WYMAN, MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST, Will give a brief season of his AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE, FUNNY, AND MIRTH-PROVOKING ENTERTAINMENTS, AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, ON SEVENTH STREET, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY NIGHT, and continuing every night until further notice.

ON EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT THREE O'CLOCK, there will be entertainments for LADIES, CHILDREN, AND SCHOOLS. Children's admittance to afternoon exhibition, ten cents. my12-6tdis

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WEST'S BONNET AND CAP MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. 130 Green street, Georgetown. LATEST FASHIONS RECEIVED DIRECT FROM NEW YORK. Bonnets, Bonnet Materials, and Ladies' Dress Caps.

Special attention given to the making of Bonnets and Ladies' Dress Caps to order, after the most approved styles, and at the lowest prices. Every effort made to insure perfect satisfaction. mh8-6md&S}

FINANCIAL.

7.30 NATIONAL BANK 7.30 OF THE METROPOLIS,

Government Depository and Loan Agency,

452 FIFTEENTH STREET,

Opposite the United States Treasury Department.

This Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the POPULAR 7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, payable to bearer or order, after August 15, 1867, with interest, payable semi-annually at seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, and are convertible at maturity at the holder's option into the 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. The interest on these notes is [illegible]

Any information respecting the United States Loans will be cheerfully given on application.

A full supply of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES constantly on hand for sale.

We receive deposits, buy and sell coin, currency, and exchange, and all classes of Government Securities, purchase Certificates and Government Vouchers, and transact a general Banking Business.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, President.
mh17-tf

7.30 NATIONAL LOAN. 7.30

Mr. JAY COOKE, of our firm, having resumed the General Agency for Government Loans, we are prepared to furnish promptly to Agents and purchasers

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

They bear interest at 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and have coupons attached, payable in lawful money, on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The principal will be paid in lawful money on August 15, 1867; or, at the option of the holder, the notes may then be exchanged at par for

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after five years, and payable twenty years from August 1, 1867, with interest, at

SIX PER CENT., IN COIN,

Payable semi-annually. These bonds are at present worth in the market about NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM, from which deduct the premium upon the accrued Gold interest, and there is left a net premium upon the bonds of SIX PER CENT., with the prospect of a much greater value at the date of the maturity of the 7.30 Notes.

We receive in payment for subscriptions the several issues of

FIVE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

Allowing accrued interest thereon. We also take Certificates of Indebtedness and Government Bonds of all issues at their current value.

Full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND HOLDERS OF 7.30 NOTES.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes, the public are reminded they are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupons are attached.

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.
fe8-tf

W. M. STEUART. S. N. SALOMON.

STEUART & CO., BANKERS, Corner Fifteenth and F streets. Opposite the Treasury.

United States Bonds of all Descriptions.

Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold.

Stocks Bought and Sold at the New York Stock Exchange solely on Commission.

Drafts furnished and Collections made on the most favorable terms. jy7-tf

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., LICENSED PAWNBROKERS, 34 Four-and-a-half street, Washington, D. C., and 144 King street, Alexandria, Va. ja11-1y

ESTABLISHED 1852.

ISAAC HERZBERG & SON, PAWNBROKERS, No. 351 C st., between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, immediately in rear of National Hotel. Business strictly confidential, and highest advances made. mh23-1y

285 M. K. WALSH, 285 PAWNBROKER, (Licensed by authority.) No. 285 C street, between Tenth and Eleventh. MONEY ADVANCED ON GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. mh20-1y

SHEPHERD & RILEY, Corner of Seventh and D streets, Keep constantly on hand full supplies of Sutlers' and Peddlers' Stationery goods at wholesale. ap30-d&S3m

513 J. D. EDMOND & CO., 513 DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, &c., No 513 Seventh street, between D and E, National Intelligencer Building. 513 [ja5-1y] 513

WASHINGTON STEAM CRACKER BAKERY. THOMAS HAVENNER, 347 C street, between Four-and-a-half and 6th sts. CRACKERS AND CAKES WHOLESALE. Orders promptly filled. ap29-4w

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR STRINI'S SOIREE MUSICALE AT SEATON HALL, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1865.

Signor STRINI, on this occasion, will be assisted by Madame CECELIA YOUNG KRETCHMAR, and the leading talent of the choirs of the St. Aloysius, Ascension, Epiphany, and Trinity churches of this city.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. QUARTETTE—"Ecco quel Fiero istante," Costa
2. CAVATINA BASSO—"Lucrezia Borgia,".....Donizetti
3. DUETTO—"Dimmi che m'ami,".....Campana
4. DUETT—Two Pianos—"Traviata".....Verdi
5. TRIO—"Lucrezia Borgia".........Donizetti

PART SECOND.

1. SESTET—"Lucia".....................Donizetti
2. SOLO—Piano—"La Forza del Destino".....Verdi
3. ARIA SOPRANO—"Nabucodonosor.".........Verdi
4. DUETTO—"La ci darem la mano"..........Mozart
5. ARIA CONTRALTO—"La Forza del Destino,".....Verdi
6. DUETTO—"Quanto Amore"—"Elisir d'Amore,".....Donizetti

Doors open at 7½ o'clock P. M. Soiree to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets...$1 each, May be had at the Music Stores and at the door.

Reserved seats (without extra charge) may be secured three days in advance, at the Music Store of W. G. Metzerott, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

The two Grand Pianos used on this occasion will be from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Sons, kindly loaned by John F. Ellis, agent for this city. my8-tuthsmlt*

FORD'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY, THIS THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BILLIARDS.

WILLARD'S HALL BILLIARD SALOON, Connected with Willard's Hotel, and having a beautiful entrance on F street. Finest in the country, and kept on the European plan. TEN PHELAN & COLLENDER TABLES for practice. ISIDORE GAYRAUD, Sup't, always in attendance. fe9-1y

OIL COMPANIES.

$75,000—$37,500—$22,500—$15,000, $10,000.

The CLERKS' OIL COMPANY, of Washington City, is now prepared to furnish at their office, No. 460 Thirteenth street, west side, first door above E street, and at the Treasurer's store, No. 550 Pennsylvania avenue, day and evening, the Prospectus giving full particulars of the lands and working operations of the same, and to receive subscriptions to the stock and to offer inducements such as no company in the United States has offered. This company is not confined to clerks, but is open to all who wish to subscribe. The lands, for oil purposes, can't be surpassed. No cash required until the stock that is for sale shall have been subscribed for. Only 2,000 shares, at $5 per share subscription price, to be sold. my14-2t*

POTOMAC OIL COMPANY, No. 327, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Potomac Oil Company, of Washington city and Georgetown, D. C., have opened an office for the transaction of business at No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, second story, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where an officer of the Company will be found during business hours, and where all proper inquiries will be answered and all necessary information afforded as to the organization and plans of the Company. Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Two engines, one of fifteen and one of eight horse power, have been ordered, and are to be placed on the ground of the Company by the 1st of April.

R. CRUIKSHANK, President.
JOHN T. COCHRANE, Sec'y. mh19-tf

WOOD AND COAL.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COAL COMPANY.

COAL AT COST TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE NO. 423 THIRTEENTH STREET, ABOVE G.

THOMAS R. WILSON, AGENT.

To Housekeepers:

Cost of Mining and Transporting a ton of Coal, 2,240 lbs., to Philadelphia	$5 68
Yard Expenses and Delivery	1 25
Freight from Philadelphia, Present Rate	2 50
Wharfage	25
Our Price for a ton of Coal, delivered in Washington	$9 68
Retail Price per ton 2,000 lbs., in Washington, Present Rate	14 00
	4 32

Are you willing to continue to pay from 50 to 75 per centum advance on your Coal? Do you wish to save from $3 to $5 per ton, and get a good article, well prepared? [illegible] COAL COMPANY is furnished with a coupon for every share of stock he holds. Each coupon entitles the holder to A TON OF COAL ANNUALLY AT COST for 10 years.

At the present retail price of Coal, a stockholder will save the entire cost of his stock in two years, exclusive of any cash dividends he may receive.

The Company's mines are in complete working order, with all the machinery, &c., necessary to work the colliery; the present capacity being 40,000 tons.

From the sale of surplus Coal over that used by the Stockholders, the Company expects to realize sufficient profit to pay a good semi-annual cash dividend.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 423 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.
my10-tf

FURNITURE.

LOUNGES.—25 SUPERIOR LOUNGES, in reps, damask, enameled cloth, and fancy covers, suitable for parlors, chambers, offices, &c., received this day, at STILES' Furniture Store, corner of Eighth and K streets, opposite the south side of Northern Market. mh10-tf

H. F. ZIMMERMAN & CO., No. 530 SEVENTH STREET No. 530

Successors to McGregor & Zimmerman, have on hand, and will continue to keep a fine assortment of CABINET FURNITURE. All persons who may be in want of Furniture will do well to call and examine our stock, as we are confident our Prices and Furniture will give satisfaction.

Call at No. 530 Seventh street, fe8-tf Bet. Louisiana avenue and D street.

CARPETINGS—MATTINGS.

ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, HALSTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c. No. 619 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. fe23-3m

MURPHY'S STABLES.

NATIONAL HOTEL STABLES, Sixth street, AND WILLARD'S HOTEL STABLES, Fourteenth street.

The largest and best stock of Horses and Vehicles in the city are to be found at the above stables, such as Hacks, Carriages, Phaetons, Top and No-Top Buggies, Carriage and Saddle Horses. ALSO, Two, Four, and Six-Horse Omnibuses for Parties and Pic-Nics.

N. B.—Orders for the removal of Baggage from or to any part of the city received at the Stables on Sixth street.

Order for nice clean Carriage for evening parties [illegible]

CHAS. A. MURPHY, Agent. my15-d&Sim*

AGENTS, COME AND EXAMINE AN INVENTION urgently needed by everybody, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cents, which retail for $6 easily, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham Square, N. Y. fe15-1yS

R. A. ALGER, Late Colonel 6th Michigan Cavalry. J. H. SQUIER, Late of the Pension Office.

AUTHORIZED MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

ALGER & SQUIER, Attorneys for the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the Government.

Principal Office, No. 460 Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.,

Reside at the Avenue House.

Correspondence solicited from all parties. Address Lock Box A, 34.

Claims for Pensions, Back Pay, Prize Money, Enlistment, Subsistence, Commutation, Rent of Quarters, Transportation, Loss of Horses and Equipments in Service, and all similar claims, promptly attended to.

Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Vouchers negotiated and cashed.

Officers' Ordnance and Quartermaster Accounts adjusted, and Certificates of Non-indebtedness procured.

We have several experienced Clerks in our employ, recently and for a long time Examiners of Accounts in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, who have thorough knowledge of all the details of the business, and who are giving their whole attention to this work.

Our experience in the Army, and in the Departments for several years past gives us peculiar advantages in securing the speedy settlement of all business entrusted to our care.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

Refer to the delegations in Congress from Michigan, Vermont, and California; also, to Hon. S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury; Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

R. A. ALGER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. Office as above. de24-d&S1yfp

GREYBACKS.—SOLDIERS IN THE Field, we advise you ALL to try the SOLDIERS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR. It kills all Vermin on the head and body, without changing the clothes. Warranted a sure and harmless remedy, containing no mercury. Sent by mail on receipt of seventy-five cents, by C. A. HOWARD, 431 E st., second door above Seventh, Washington, D. C. ap18-d&Sim*

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND STRANGERS.—At THE GAUTIER RESTAURANT are furnished the BEST MEALS, the BEST LIQUORS, and BEST ACCOMMODATIONS generally that can be found anywhere, at a cost of from 45 to 50 per cent. less than at any other establishment in Washington City. Call at GAUTIER'S, and if unable to get a room, secure a room elsewhere, but fail not to GET MEALS from him, thereby saving your money. GAUTIER'S LOCATION IS 252 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. mh23-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

OXFORD
OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD
OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD
OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD

HALL OF MUSIC AND THEATRE, Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue.

FOX, CURRAN & NORRIS, Proprietors.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND VARIETY
GRAND DRAMATIC AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.
ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO COMPANIES COMBINED.
TWO COMPANIES COMBINED.
TWO COMPANIES COMBINED.

SINGING, DANCING, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BALLET, DRAMA, AND PANTOMIME.

THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN WASHINGTON.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

SIXTY-NINE TALENTED PERFORMERS.

THE MODEL MUSIC HALL OF AMERICA.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the immense success of the great Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

The piece will be continued this week with the same powerful cast of characters.

TOPSY, introducing Songs, Breakdowns, Jigs, and Banjo Solos........NELLIE WHITNEY
GEO. HARRIS........................E. A. EMERSON
UNCLE TOM..........................J. C. HUTCHINSON
ST. CLAIR...............................J. C. FRANKLIN
PHINEAS FLETCHER..................C. McMILLAN
Gumption Cute.........................J. M. Mortimer
Mr. Shelby...............................Harry Raynor
Mr. Wilson...............................P. Thompson
Marks.....................................Barry Carter
Haley......................................Thos. Miaco
Tom Loker................................Alfred Miaco
EVA, the Flower of the South.......LITTLE MARY
Eliza.......................................Miss Brown
Marie St. Clair..........................Alice Franklin
Aunt Chloe...............................Clara Raven
Aunt Ophelia............................Maggie Nichols

The scenic effects will include a

MAGNIFICENT SNOW LANDSCAPE
MAGNIFICENT SNOW LANDSCAPE
AND UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A Grand Representation of the OHIO RIVER AND FLOATING ICE.

ELABORATE DRAWING ROOM In the house of St. Clair.

BEAUTIFUL ROCKY LANDSCAPE, RICH INTERIOR (exquisite), AND EVA'S ASCENSION, a truly magnificent ALLEGORICAL PICTURE.

Notwithstanding the above powerful combination, the following star performers will appear in their great specialities:

Continued success of

MR. E. A. EMERSON
MR. E. A. EMERSON
AND
MISS NELLY WHITNEY,
MISS NELLY WHITNEY,

Late of Ford's Theatre.

Immense success of

MR. J. C. HUTCHINSON,
MR. J. C. HUTCHINSON,

The favorite Low Comedian.

MONS. ANTONIO AND
MONS. ANTONIO AND
MLLE. LOUISE ROLLETTE,
MLLE. LOUISE ROLLETTE,

The best Dancers in the world will appear nightly, in connection with

THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,

Consisting of Twelve Beautiful Young Ladies.

JOE M. MORTIMER, JOE M. MORTIMER,
JOE M. MORTIMER, JOE M. MORTIMER,

The best Banjoist of the present day. Come and hear his new Champion Solo on the

"SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY."
"SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY."
"SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY."

BARRY CARTER,
BARRY CARTER,

The popular Comic Vocalist, who will this week open a fresh budget of comicalities.

MISS MILLIE FRANCIS,
MISS MILLIE FRANCIS,

The fascinating little Danseuse and Comedienne.

MISS MAGGIE NICHOLS,
MISS MAGGIE NICHOLS,

Late of Grover's Theatre.

LA PETITE MARY,

The smartest child on the stage.

Continued success of

THE MIACO BROTHERS,
THE MIACO BROTHERS,

The best Trapeze Performers in the country.

MASTER BARRY,
MASTER BARRY,

The best Song and Dance Boy in the world.

H. J. RAYNOR AND C. M. McMILLAN,

The well-known Comedians.

J. C. FRANKLIN AND MISS ALICE FRANKLIN,

Late of Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, and twenty-seven other performers.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE OUR
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE OUR
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S MATINEE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S MATINEE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S MATINEE
will take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

Commencing at three o'clock.

THE NEW PANTOMIME NEARLY READY.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEXT SENSATION.

CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
LOUISIANA AVENUE.
LOUISIANA AVENUE.
LOUISIANA AVENUE.

GEORGE LEA.................................PROPRIETOR

GREAT NATIONAL
GREAT NATIONAL
GREAT NATIONAL
AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.
AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.
AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.

STILL TRIUMPHANT AND UNAPPROACHABLE

In Merit and Success, challenges comparison as it proudly arrays before the Public the following

OVERWHELMING
OVERWHELMING
ASSEMBLAGE OF GENIUS,
ASSEMBLAGE OF GENIUS,

Embracing Representative Stars of

THE DRAMA, THE OPERA, THE BALLET, THE PANTOMIME, AND ETHIOPIAN COMEDY.

First Appearance of

MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
THE QUEEN OF SONG.
THE QUEEN OF SONG.
THE QUEEN OF SONG.

A lady of rare vocal accomplishments, and universally admitted by musicians, professors of music, and musical critics, to be a most finished artiste in vocal music; possessing a voice of extraordinary sweetness and of great scope and compass, executing the most difficult trills with unaffected proficiency and in every range of the scale her singing is characterized by a richness of modulation and clearness of intonation rarely equalled except by first-class opera prima donnas. This lady is now added to the combination of real sterling merit performing at the Canterbury, at an exorbitant salary.

Fourth Week of the Two Graces,

CLARA AND MILLIE
CLARA AND MILLIE
CLARA AND MILLIE
CLARA AND MILLIE
CLARA AND MILLIE
CLARA AND MILLIE
FOWLER,
FOWLER,
FOWLER,
FOWLER,
FOWLER.

Whose brilliant Succession of

MAGNIFICENT BALLETS
MAGNIFICENT BALLETS

have been the admiration of

CROWDED AUDIENCES,
CROWDED AUDIENCES,

they will appear to-night in the Grand Ballet of THE

SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN.
SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN.
SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN.
SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Arranged by MONS. SZOLLOSY, assisted by the Bouquet of Beauty,

LAURA LE CLAIRE, TILLY FORBES,
KATE HARRISON, JOSEPHINE PARKER,
ELLA PARKER, SUSIE WILSON,
KATE ULLMAN, CARRIE GARDNER,
MARY GARDNER,

In their most acceptable efforts.

The Celebrated Ethiopian Trio,

MULLIGAN, REDDEN, AND CLARK,
MULLIGAN, REDDEN, AND CLARK,
IN
NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES.
NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES.

THE PLANTATION SCENE FROM
THE PLANTATION SCENE FROM
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Introducing the

ENTIRE COMPANY IN A NUMBER OF
PLANTATION SONGS,
PLANTATION SONGS,
WALK-AROUNDS, &c.,
WALK-AROUNDS, &c.,

Concluding with the New

GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU.
GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU.
GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU.
GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU.

Received with Shouts of Applause nightly by

CROWDED AUDIENCES.

The Laughable Farce of

SMITH & BROWN.
SMITH & BROWN.

Characters by the Dramatic Corps.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN ESPUTA,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN ESPUTA,
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA,
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA,

on which occasion over

FIFTY MUSICIANS HAVE VOLUNTEERED,
FIFTY MUSICIANS HAVE VOLUNTEERED,
FIFTY MUSICIANS HAVE VOLUNTEERED,

besides a Grand and Varied Bill will be given

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL SALE OF OLD MADEIRA WINE, ALSO, A SMALL LOT OF PORT, SHERRY, RUM, BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHARLES MARCH; IMPORTED FOR HIS OWN USE BY THE LATE HOUSE, MARCH & BENSON.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine street, near Broadway, the balance of the stock as above, having been in the possession of Mr. March and that of the executors since 1815, comprising Grape Juice, Verdelho, Sercial, Bual, Rapid, Calcutta, Bramin, Old Reserve, Wanderer, Muscatel, Juan de Carvalhal, and Old London Particular Madeiras; Mantanilla, Garvey and Hay Sherries, Old London Dock, Duncans and Tawney Ports, Otard Brandy, Islay Whiskey, Old London Dock, Barker, Antigua, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, Bisinger's, Nabob, &c., being together probably the best selected private stock of wines ever in this country.

No other wines admitted.

Samples will be shown at our office, No. 3 Pine street, on Saturday, the 13th inst.

Catalogues may be also had on that day, or will be mailed on order. my15-1t

WASHINGTON.

BY W. B. LEWIS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 307 Pennsylvania avenue.

REGULAR SALES AT STORE EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell a lot of fine Furniture. Also, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c.

W. B. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers.
my15-6td

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, at No. 250 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, dwelling in part occupied by the officers of the Ohio State Agency, all the Household Furniture in the upper part of the house, also in the Dining Room, embracing—

One suit of Parlor Furniture, of walnut, upholstered in silk brocatelle, consisting of two Tete-a-Tete Sofas, two Arm and eight Reception Chairs, one same, in French worsted brocatelle.

Two Walnut Carved Bookcases.

Two Walnut Marble-top Centre Tables.

One Walnut and one Oak Library or Office Table.

Large Gilt-frame French-plate Mirror, Slab and Brackets.

Two sets Lace and Brocatelle Window Curtains and Cornices.

One Oak Chamber suit, Marble-top Bureau and Washstand, with a Wardrobe.

Two Imitation Oak Wardrobes.

Several Cottage Chamber Suits.

Two Walnut, large, and two small H. C. sofas, do. arm-chairs and rockers, and side chairs.

Mahogany and Walnut double Wardrobes.

Mahogany and Walnut French and Jenny Lind Bedsteads.

Mahogany and Walnut Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands.

Mahogany and Walnut Marble-top Pier and Card Tables.

Cottage and Plain Bedsteads, Bureaus, and Washstands.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, &c., &c.

Cane-seat Chamber Chairs and Rockers.

Brussels, Parlor, and Chamber Carpets.

Three-ply and Ingrain and Imitation Brussels Carpet.

Canton Matting throughout the house.

Oak Hall set, Hall Oil Cloth.

Large quantity of Oil Cloth on stairway and landings.

Imitation Rosewood Extension Dining Table.

Walnut Breakfast Falling-leaf Tables.

Mahogany Marble-top Sideboard.

Table Crockery and Glassware, Cutlery, and Linen.

Earthen and Tin Toilet sets.

Window Shades and Curtains, Chamber Stoves.

Cooking Stove, and Kitchen requisites, &c.

Terms—Cash.

J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
my14-10td&S [Intel. & Star.]

BY WM. B. LEWIS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. No. 307 Pennsylvania avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

M. K. WALSH'S SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF FORFEITED COLLATERALS.

On MONDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Rooms, a large assortment of Clothing, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Neck, Vest, Guard, and Chatelain Chains, Cloaks, Shawls, and Under-garments, Fine Dress Coats, Sack, and other Coats, Pants, Vests, and Undershirts, Guns, Revolvers, &c., Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, and Toweling, Comprising in all a fine assortment.

Terms, cash. WM. B. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers.
my12-3t

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, South corner Penna. avenue and Ninth sts.

VERY DESIRABLE FRAME DWELLING ON FOURTH STREET AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, we will sell in front of the premises, No. 334 east side, Fourth street north, between I and K, a very desirable FRAME DWELLING, containing seven rooms, with side and back alley, nice yard, well paved, and house all in excellent condition.

TERMS, CASH.

Conveyancing at the expense of purchaser.

Immediate possession given.

WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.
my11-9t

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, at the corrals, near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

ONE HUNDRED MULES,

condemned as being unfit for public service.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my2-14t

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on [illegible]

TUESDAY, May 16,
FRIDAY, May 19,
TUESDAY, May 23,
FRIDAY, May 26,
TUESDAY, May 30,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES EACH DAY.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Quartermaster General's Office. ap2[illegible]

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Lots. Nos. 13 and 14 of Square 165, being the vacant lots on the corner of I street and Connecticut avenue, containing about 6,000 square feet, fronting on an open Government Reservation, only one block removed from "President's Square," with every facility for drainage, and one of the most desirable building localities in the city of Washington.

By authority of WM. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., executor of General Totten's estate.

Inquire of Mr. JAMES EVELETH, Engineer Department U. S. Army, in Winder's Building.
my13-16t*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865.

On the petition of George W. Otis, of Lynn, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him, on the 20th day of August, 1851, for an improvement in Insulators for Lightning Rods, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of August, 1865,

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 28th day of July next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Journal, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. my1-m3t

APPLICATIONS FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS.

PENSION OFFICE, December 21, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

No. 45,322, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Elizabeth, widow of William C. Webster, and was granted October 22, 1856. April 22, 1865. ja30-m12t

A duplicate of Land Warrant No. 45,160, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Thomas Lee, and was granted September 28, 1856. April 15, 1865. ja23-m12w

JOS. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until May 18, 1865, 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

EIGHT THOUSAND (8,000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new, oak barrels, head lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this Office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."

L. T. BRIDNES, Captain C. S. V.
my15-3t

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE REAR OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 18th, at half-past 6 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot No. 6, in Square No. 490; fronting 56 feet 4 inches on north C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets west, and running back about 128 feet to a 30-foot wide public alley, with a Brick building, long and favorably known as the "Washington Bath House."

The central location of this valuable property renders it very desirable for business purposes, and we invite the particular attention of capitalists and business men to the sale.

Terms: One-third cash, the remainder in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, secured by deed of trust on the premises.

Cost of conveyancing and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser.

J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
my11-5t

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 8, 1865, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated 20th January, 1862, and duly recorded in the land records of the District of Columbia, on the 20th of the same month, in Liber J. A. S., No. 224, folios 397, 398, &c., I shall offer for sale all that lot, piece, or parcel of land lying and situate in the city of Washington, D. C., being part of lot thirty-six, in Reservation ten; beginning at the intersection of C street north with Third street west; thence with the line of said C street twenty-eight 6-12 feet; thence southwardly one hundred and eighty feet to an alley; thence with the line of said alley twenty-eight 6-12 feet to Third street; and thence with the line of Third street one hundred and eighty feet to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings, improvements, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The improvements consist of a large, well-built, four story brick house, with extensive stabling and outbuildings, all fitted up with the most substantial conveniences for either a first-class boarding-house or a hotel. The property is now under a rental of $3,300 a year to a responsible tenant. Title is perfect, and the deed of trust above referred to was made to secure payment of the purchase money.

Terms of sale are: One-third cash in hand, and the residue in three equal instalments, with interest, at six, twelve, and eighteen months respectively, secured by the notes of the purchaser and upon the property. All expenses of conveyancing, stamps, &c., to be borne by the purchaser.

EBEN L. CHILDS, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
ap28-9t

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, May 15, same hour and place.

EBEN L. CHILDS,
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
my9-dts

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, South corner Penna. avenue and Ninth street.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 16th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the Auction Rooms a lot of Groceries, embracing—

Chests Tea,
Boxes Toilet, Castile and Family Soap,
Boxes Pepper, Mustard, Candles, &c.
Boxes Indigo, boxes various brands Tobacco,
Cigars and Smoking Tobacco, bales and boxes,
Cases Old Bourbon Whiskey, Claret and Brandy.

A consignment of California Wines

10 cases	California	Sherry,	
10	do	do	Port,
8	do	do	Muscatel,
7	do	do	Angelica,
6	do	do	Brandy.

Octaves Brandy and Gin.

50 barrels Gibson, Bourbon, Old Rye, and other brands Whiskey.

ALSO,

A Soda Fountain and Apparatus complete.

10 barrels Syrup.

WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.
my11-5&d5t

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE SITES ON THE HIGH GROUND NEAR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 23, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell thirty plots of ground of one-half to one acre each, situated on the Piney Branch road, between Pierce's Mill and the Fourteenth street road, being part of the estate of T. P. Brown, Esq.

These COTTAGE SITES are on the high ground known as Piney Branch road, which for beautiful and romantic scenery is unsurpassed in this vicinity. This road, leading to Pierce's Mill and Rock Creek, has long been the favorite drive of lovers of the picturesque. Each plot is improved with some fifty or sixty varieties of fruit trees of the finest quality.

The opportunity to purchase ground in this favored locality is seldom offered. It is easy of access, being only a short walk from the terminus of the Fourteenth street passenger railroad.

Terms at sale.

All conveyancing and stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
my14-tds&d [Intel. and Star.]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., at the Corrals near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., between

FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND MULES,

which have been used in the Government service.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, May 22, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day, unless otherwise ordered, until the whole number is sold.

The mules will be sold singly to the highest bidder.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my13-6t

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain James M. Moore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at warehouse No. 3, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., a lot of condemned Quartermaster Stores, consisting of—

Shovels, Spades, Axes, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Lanterns, Lamps, Pulleys, Pumps, Desks, Forges, Hammers, Squares, Compasses, Knives, Forks, Basins, Buckets, Kettles, Stoves, Boilers, Bake Ovens, Cauldrons, Flags, a lot of old Brass, Copper, Zinc, Sheet and Cast-iron Scraps, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my15-4t

SALE OF A FRAME BUILDING.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, under the direction of Captain J. H. Crowell, A. Q. M., on SATURDAY, May 20, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., a one-story

FRAME BUILDING,

eighteen by thirty feet, shingled roof, formerly used by the Government as an Armory, and situated at the corner of Seventh and C streets, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my11-9t

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, HORSE POWERS, MILLS, GRAIN CLEANERS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the Government Warehouse, situated on the square between E and F, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, May 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, condemned as unfit for public use, viz: [illegible]rs, Brushes, Bellows, Bridles, Axes, Picks, Aug[illegible], Brooms, Saddle-Bags, Buckets, Blankets, [illegible]-combs, Chisels, Forges, Wagon Covers, [illegible], Hatchets, Knives, Harness, Chairs, Forks, Hammers, [illegible] Pails, Rope, Rulers, Lanterns, Plates, [illegible]tle-Trees, Whips, and Saws, Shovels, Saddles, [illegible] Scraps, Cast-iron, a large lot of Wrought-Iron, [illegible] Horse Shoes, Wagon-Tire, &c.

ALSO,

12 Horse Powers, complete, 10 [illegible] Burr-stone Mills, 2 Elevators, with shafting, 2 Grain Cleaners, and a lot of Belting and Iron Gearing.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
my4-13t

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT CUTTINGS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, May 22, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, &c., consisting of—

Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Jackets, Trowsers, Drawers, Shirts, Felt Hats, Caps, Bugles, Trumpets, Drum Heads, Fifes, Leggings, Flags, Stockings, Blankets, Kettles, Pans, Shovels, Spades, Pickaxes, Axes, Haversacks, Canteens, Rope, Tent Cuttings, Hospital Tents, Sibley Tents, Wall Tents, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my4-16t

SALE AT ALEXANDRIA, VA., OF CONDEMNED GRAIN, GRAIN SACKS, HORSES, AND MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on MONDAY, May 15, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., about 5,000 bushels of GRAIN and 20,000 GRAIN SACKS, condemned as being unfit for public use.

ALSO,

at the same place, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., a lot of condemned HORSES and MULES.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
my4-11t

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, April 28, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, May 11, 1865,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, May 18, 1865,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, May 26, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
ap30-1my24

Daily Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

A. Yes, sir; "G. A. Atzerott," I believe.
Q. From that register does it appear that he took a room there?
A. Yes, sir; on the 14th of April, I should think, in the morning, before 8 o'clock.
Q. What is the number of the room?
A. No. 126.
Q. Have you any recollection of the man being seen by you that day?
A. I saw him that day, sir.
Q. Do you recognize him amongst those prisoners?
A. That looks like the man, sir.
Major General Hunter. Stand up, Atzerott.
Witness. I think that's him, sir.
Q. Do you know what became of him after he took the room?
A. I do not know. It was between twelve and one o'clock when I saw him that day.
Q. Do you know anything of Booth having called that day, to inquire the number of Vice President Johnson's room?
A. I don't know that he inquired the number. I gave a card of Booth's to Colonel Browning, Vice President Johnson's secretary.
Q. You didn't receive it from him yourself?
A. I did not, sir, I think, although I may have.
Q. You have not seen the prisoner since till now?
A. No, sir.
Q. Were you present, when the room was opened?
A. I was not there, when it was opened. I went up with Mr. Lee, after it was opened.
Q. Did you see anybody there during the day that Atzerott was at the hotel?
A. There was a young man spoke to him, when I saw him at the office-counter.
Q. Did you see anybody go to the room with him?
A. No, sir.
Q. Would you know Booth?
A. I don't think I would. He has been at the house, but I don't think I recollect him.
Q. Were you present when that bowie-knife was taken from the bed?
A. Yes, sir; it was under the sheet.
Q. On what day was that?
A. The day after the murder of the President, or the evening after.
Q. Had the bed been occupied?
A. No, sir; the chambermaid had not been in there.
Q. Was Atzerott out the night of the assassination?
A. Not that I know of. It was between twelve and one o'clock that I saw him. He asked if any one had inquired for him.
Q. This was on the fourteenth of April?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. He paid one day in advance for his room?
A. Yes, sir; so it appears on the books.
Q. He had never been at the hotel before to your knowledge?
A. I had never seen him there before, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. Were you clerking at the desk the day when he registered?
A. I went off duty at twelve o'clock that day.
Q. Did you see him register?
A. No, sir.
Q. What reason have you for supposing that the person who wrote this name was the person you have identified?
A. He came to the counter, pointed to his name on the register, and asked if any one had called to see him.
Q. What day was that?
A. Friday, between twelve and one o'clock in the day.
Q. Did you see him after that again in the house?
A. No, sir; not after he left the counter.
Q. Did you see him when his baggage came in?
A. No, sir.
Q. Had he any when he arrived?
A. I was not there when he arrived.
Q. Did he go to his room while he was there?
A. I didn't go there till next evening, between six and seven.
Q. Do you know whether he slept there?
A. No, sir. The chambermaid could not get in; she could not find the key.
Q. Did you ever find that key?
A. We have never seen it since.
Q. Did you have any conversation with a detective, in the course of the evening of the 15th, in reference to a suspicious person at the Kirkwood House?
A. On the 15th—that was the day after the murder—I think probably I had; but I don't recollect of any particular conversation with regard to it?
Q. Do you remember going with the detective to the room?
A. I went with Mr. Lee to the room.
Q. Do you know whether the prisoner, Atzerott, had expressed any choice of the rooms, or for the particular number "126."
A. I was not there when he was roomed.
Q. Did you inspect the different articles which were found in the pockets of that coat?
A. Yes. I saw them as Mr. Lee took them out.
Q. Could you identify the pistol you saw on that occasion?
A. I don't think I could, the particular one.
Q. Was it a large pistol?
A. Yes; it was a large pistol, such as cavalrymen wear.
Q. Was it loaded or not?
A. It was loaded.
Q. How were the barrels? Round?
A. I think it was a round single-barrel, with chambers.
Q. Could you recognize the books?
A. I think I could the one that had "J. Wilkes Booth" on the outside. The knife was a sheath-knife, the same as that one on the table, but I could not swear to the identity of it.
[The assistant counsel for Mrs. Surratt then said:
Mr. President, I have to ask that the examination of Mr. Lloyd may be postponed until Monday, as his testimony affects Mrs. Surratt, and is of great importance; and I feel desirous that his examination may take place when her senior counsel, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, is present.
The Court refused the application to defer the examination of Mr. Lloyd, on the ground that it could not wait on the whims or conveniences of counsel, and that Mr. Johnson might have remained in court had he so chosen.]

EXAMINATION OF MR. LLOYD.

Q. Where do you reside?
A. At Surrattsville.
Q. Are you acquainted with John H. Surratt?
A. Yes, since the first of December; not much previous to that.
Q. Do you know the prisoner, Herold?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know the prisoner, Atzerott?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you state, Mr. Lloyd, whether or not, some five or six weeks before the assassination of the President, any or all of these men came to your house.
A. They were there, sir.
Q. All three?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did they bring to your house?
A. Atzerott came first, went on to "T. B.," was gone about half an hour, and the three of them returned—Surratt, Herold, and Atzerott. I noticed nothing with them till all three came, when John Surratt called me into the front parlor, and there on the sofa I saw two carbines and some ammunition.
Q. Anything besides?
A. A rope.
Q. How long?
A. Sixteen or twenty feet.
Q. Were the articles left at your house?
A. Yes; Surratt asked me to take care of them, and I told him I didn't like to have these things in the house. He then carried me into a room I had never been into before, and showed me where I could place them, under a joist.
Q. Were they concealed there?
A. Yes, sir; I put them there myself.
Q. How much ammunition was there?
A. Just one cartridge-box.
Q. What kind of a carbine was it?
A. I didn't examine them; they had covers over them.
Q. State whether, on the Monday preceding, Mrs. Surratt came to your house.
A. I met Mrs. Surratt on the Monday previous to the assassination; when she first broached the subject to me, I didn't understand her. She asked me about the shooting-irons, or something of that kind, to draw my attention to those things. I had almost forgotten they were there, and told her they were hidden away. She said they would be wanting soon. I don't recollect the first question she put to me. She only referred to it in a manner; but, finally, came out and said, they would be wanted soon.
Q. Now will you state whether the evening or day on which the President was assassinated Mrs. Surratt didn't come to your house?
A. Yes. I was out attending a trial, and found her there when I came back. I judge it was about five o'clock. I met her at the wood-pile, and she told me to have them shooting-irons ready that night, and said there would be some parties call for them that night. She gave me something in a piece of paper to keep for her, and I found it was a field-glass. She asked me, also, to have two bottles of whiskey ready, saying they would be called for that night.
Q. And were they called for by Booth and Herold that night?
A. They both came—Booth and Herold. They took the whiskey out of the bottles. Booth didn't come in, but Herold did. It was not over a quarter after 12 o'clock. Booth was a stranger to me. Herold came in and took the whiskey, but I dont think that he asked for the whiskey. And he said to me, "Get me those things."
Q. Didn't he say to you, what "those things" were?
A. No; but he was apprised that I already knew they were coming for them. I made no reply, but went out and got them. I gave him all the articles, with the field-glass and monkey-wrench.
Q. She told you to give them the whiskey, the carbines, and the field-glass?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long did they remain at your house?
A. Not over five minutes.
Q. Did they take both the carbines, or only one?
A. Only one. Booth said he could not take his, because his leg was broken.
Q. Did he drink also?
A. Yes—while sitting on the porch.
Q. Herold carried the bottle out to him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did they say anything about the assassination?
A. As they were about leaving, Booth said: "I will tell you some news; I am pretty certain that we have assassinated the President and Secretary Seward."
Q. Was that in Herold's presence?
A. I am not certain. I became so excited that am not certain.
Q. At what hour was the news of the President's assassination afterwards received by you?
A. I suppose it was about nine o'clock.
Q. As the news spread, was it spoken of that Booth was the assassin?
A. I think it was, sir, on several occasions.
Q. Did you see the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, before?
A. I never saw him before; am not acquainted with him at all.
Q. What was the exact language used when Herold asked for those things?
A. "For God's sake make haste and get those things."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. At what time did you rent this house?
A. About the 1st of December.
Q. Last December?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the time you commenced the occupancy of the premises, did you find any arms in the house?
A. No, sir.
Q. No guns or pistols there?
A. There was a broken gun, a double-barreled gun.
Q. Do you keep a bar there?
A. I do, sir.
Q. Detail the first conversation you had with Mrs. Surratt, on the two last times you saw her.
A. It was out of Uniontown. We had passed each other. I stopped and saw it was her, and got out and went to her buggy, and she spoke to me in a manner trying to draw my attention to those things, the carbines; but she finally came out plainer, though I am not quite positive, but I think she said shooting-irons.
Q. Can you swear, Mr. Lloyd, on your oath, that she mentioned shooting-irons to you at all?
A. I am pretty positive she did on both occasions, and I know she did on the last.
Q. At what time on Friday did you meet Mrs. Surratt?
A. I didn't meet her on Friday at all. I was out, and when I arrived home I found her there.
Q. How long did she remain after you returned?
A. Not over ten minutes.
Q. Now state the conversation between you and her during those ten minutes.
A. The first thing she said was, "Talk about the devil and one of his imps will appear." Then she said, "Mr. Lloyd, I want you to have those shooting-irons ready. Some parties will call for them to-night." She gave me a bundle, but I didn't undo it until I got up stairs, and I found it was a field-glass.
Q. At what time of day had you this conversation with Mrs. Surratt?
A. I judge it was 5 o'clock; it might have been later. She told me to have those shooting-irons ready, and I carried them and the other things into the house. That is all the conversation I had with her in reference to that. I went into the barn, and she requested me to fix her buggy; the spring had become detached from the axle.
Q. Was any other person present during this interview?
A. Mrs. Offett was there.
Q. Was she within hearing distance?
A. I don't know. I suppose she was.
Q. This was in the yard?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Offet a neighbor of yours?
A. She is my sister-in-law.
Q. When did you first have occasion to recollect those conversations?
A. When I gave all the particulars to Colonel Burnett, the Saturday week following.
Q. Was that the first time you detailed these conversations?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you relate any of the circumstances to any other person?
A. Only to Lieutenant Lovett and Captain Cunningham. I told them it was through the Surratt's that I got myself into difficulty, and if they hadn't brought those arms to the house I would not have been in any difficulty at all.
Q. Were Lovett and Cunningham together when you told them?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know where they are stationed?
A. They were here to-day.
Q. Did you talk to Mrs. Offett about it?
A. I don't think I did. I am not so positive about that.
Q. How soon after Booth and Herold left you did you learn positively the assassination of the President?
A. I got it from them.
Q. How soon after did you get it from other parties?
A. About eight or nine o'clock next morning.
Q. Did you have any conversation with the soldiers in regard to it?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you tell them about Booth and Herold being at your place?
A. I did not, and I am only sorry that I didn't.
Q. Did Mrs. Surratt have any conversation, with you in reference to any conspiracy?
A. Never, sir.
Q. Did Mrs. Surratt hand anything to you when she spoke about those shooting-irons?
A. Yes, sir, the field-glass.
Q. Have you any family?
A. I have a wife.
Q. Have you any son?
A. No, sir.
Q. Does any person work for you?
A. Yes, sir; a couple of colored men.
Q. Were any of them present at the conversation between Mrs. Surratt and you?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was the package handed to you by Mrs. Surratt's own hand?
A. Yes, by herself.
Q. Where were you standing when she handed it to you?
A. Near the wood-pile.
[Here a different counsel entered upon the task of continuing the cross-examination, a cross-examination rendered exceedingly tedious by the insufficient voice of the witness, whom the Court and counsel could scarcely hear.]
Q. Mr. Lloyd, can you recollect who it was, after Booth and Herold left the house, that first told you it was Booth who killed the President?
A. I cannot; it was spoken of in the bar-room the next morning, and throughout the day.
Q. Were the circumstances told, and the manner in which he did it?
A. I don't remember any circumstances being told.
Q. Do you know whether the soldiers who first came to the house knew it was Booth?
A. I do not. I suppose they knew it, as they brought the report from the city.
Q. Mr. Lloyd, how long before the assassination was it that the three gentlemen you referred to came to your house?
A. About six weeks. They had two buggies. Surratt and Dave Herold were in the buggies. Atzerott came on horseback.
Q. They all came together.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well—who went down toward this place, called "T. B's?"
A. Surratt and Atzerott.
Q. Did Herold go with them?
A. No. Herold was there the night before; had gone down the country, and told me he had come from "T. B.," when they all three came back.
Q. How long were they gone?
A. Not over half an hour.
Q. Who handed the carbines to you?
A. John Surratt. When they all came into the bar, Surratt told me he wanted to see me; took me to the front parlor, and there on the sofa were the carbines.
Q. Do you know which buggy they were taken from?
A. I didn't see anything of any arms at all till they were on the sofa.
Q. What became of the rope that wasn't taken away?
A. It was put in the store-room with the monkey-wrench. I told the colonel about it at the Old Capitol, and I suppose he sent for it.
Q. Did, at any time, any conversation pass between you and Herold about the arms?
A. The night of the assassination, when he got the carbine.
Q. Which road did they take?
A. Toward "T. B."
Q. Did Booth and he start off together?
A. They did, sir.
Q. Can you say whether it was in Herold's presence that Booth told you he had killed the President?
A. I am not certain, because Herold rode across the yard like.
Q. You were arrested on the Tuesday following?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where?
A. About fifteen hundred yards from "T. B.," on my way home.
Q. Did Herold take a drink at the bar?
A. He did, sir.
Q. Did he carry a bottle to Booth?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he take the bottle back?
A. He did.
Q. Did he pay for the drink?
A. He said: I owe you a couple of dollars; and he gave me one dollar.
Q. Was it light enough for you to observe the kind of horses they had?
A. One was almost a white horse; the other was a bay horse. The bay was a large horse. Herold was riding on the bay.
[Here another counsel took up the cross-examination, beginning with the oft-repeated injunction to the witness to "speak louder."]
Q. Mr. Lloyd, you say you met Atzerott in company with Surratt and Herold?
A. He came there five or six weeks before, in company with Surratt.
Q. Did you ever see him before that?
A. Yes; he had been to my house before.
Q. Did he ever deliver to you anything?
A. Never.
Q. Have you seen him since the assassination?
A. Never, till now, sir.
Q. Have you ever known Atzerott by any nickname?
A. I used to call him "stranger" often; I didn't know his name.
Q. Did you ever see the prisoner, Arnold—the one in the corner there?
A. I don't know him, sir.
Q. Did Booth take a rifle with him?
A. No, sir; Herold did.
Q. Where were the arms then?
A. They were in my bed-chamber.
Q. When did you bring them there?
A. After Mrs. Surratt left—in consequence of her order.
Q. Did you give them the carbines before they said anything about shooting the President?
A. No, sir; after.
Q. What time was it?
A. A little after twelve. I woke up just before twelve. I went to bed about nine o'clock.
Q. When the soldiers searched the house that night, what account did you give them?
A. I told them I did not know anything about it. I should have been perfectly free if I had given them the information they desired.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Offett after Mrs. Surratt went away?
A. I am not certain. I think I told her.
Q. How far do you suppose it is from the gate to the house?
A. About as far as from here to the partition there (about fifteen feet).
Q. Where were you standing when you had the conversation with her last?
A. Near the wood-pile.
The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

THE CHRONICLE for the week ending May 20, will be issued from this office on Thursday next. The number promises to be one of unusual interest and value, as it will contain a full report of the proceedings of the trial of the assassins before the military court in this city, up to the hour of publication. In order to insure promptness in delivery, news-dealers would do well to secure their orders as soon as possible.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Treasury.

TAXATION OF GLASSWARE.—In a decision rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the taxation of various articles of glassware made and sold, the following rules are laid down:

1. Clean glassware without trimmings is taxable on its entire value 6 per cent.
2. Such articles as cruets, molasses pitchers, bottles for bitters, inkstands, &c., with metallic covers or tops attached to the glass by means of a collar cemented to the glass, are liable to an ad valorem duty of 6 per cent. But if the glass which is "the original article," has paid a duty, the tax on the finished article is to be assessed on the "increased value." Or, in other words, the manufacturer will be allowed to deduct from the finished article, when sold, the value of the "clean glass," which has previously paid a tax.
3. Ornamental kerosene lamps with marble bases and glass standards, fastened by wires and screws, to which [illegible] affixed by cement, for screwing in metallic burners, are subject to an ad valorem tax of 6 per cent. The chimneys and shades for these lamps, and similar ones, are to be regarded as adjuncts or attachments, and not as elementary or component parts of the lamp. The chimneys and shades must be taxed as separate articles, but are not to be taxed with the lamp as a whole. In this class of articles the original or substantive article is the metallic or glass lamp, and when a tax has been previously paid thereon, its value may be deducted from the value of the finished lamp.
4. Glass lamps with burners and collars attached by cement, made to be hung in hoops which, forming the frame or fixture, are suspended from the wall in the form or shape of a harp or other ornamental figure, are to be taxed on the full value of the lamp with collar and burner; but if the glass has been previously taxed, then the tax is only upon the increased value, the glass for holding the oil being the original article. The hoops, which constitute the frame or fixture for the reception of the lamps, are subject to a separate tax, but are not to be taxed as component parts of the lamps.
5. Lanterns are to be taxed on their entire value 6 per cent. But if the glass globe and the glass lamp have been previously assessed and a tax paid thereon, the value of these may be deducted. These are the "original article," and the metallic fabric built and soldered around the globes, and the lower trimmings attached to the lamps more completely finish and fit them for use, &c.

Deductions for freight and package may be allowed on such articles as pay an ad valorem duty, or a duty on increased value.

But no such allowances can be properly made on mere fixtures, sold in connection with the glassware, which the parties do not manufacture, and with regard to which they are only dealers.

The law allows, in addition to freight from the place of manufacture to the place of delivery, a reasonable commission not exceeding three per centum when goods are sold at places other than the place of manufacture. Three per cent. is the limit authorized by law, and the Commissioner has no power to authorize more, however much the manufacturer may *actually* pay.

BASE BALL GAME.—A friendly game of base ball was played on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, between a picked nine of the 30th Maine volunteers, and a picked nine of the 133d New York volunteers, which resulted in favor of the latter. The score being 133d New York volunteers, fifty-nine runs; 30th Maine, eighteen runs.

COL. R. G. SAUNDERS, an old soldier of the war of 1812, died recently at Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., at the age of seventy-four years. He was a loyal citizen, and was very much respected.

A NEW IRON FRIGATE, to be called the [illegible], is on the stocks at Toulon.

THE 7.30 LOAN.

$30,451,950 Subscribed on Saturday.

LAST WEEK'S SALES $98,384,650.

Notice of Issue of Balance of the Loan

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO IT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan amount to $30,451,950.

The largest single Western subscriptions were $1,035,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $1,000,000.

The largest single Eastern subscriptions were $5,554,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New York; Bank of Commerce, New York, $1,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $1,033,500; Henry Clews & Co., New York, $1,000,000; National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $480,000; National Exchange Bank, Hartford, $300,000; Second National Bank of Providence, $300,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $500,000.

There were [illegible] individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Total sales for the week, $98,384,650.

At the close of to-day's sales of the Seven-thirties but little, if any of the second series of three hundred millions, will remain.

All telegraphic orders received this day, Saturday, will be filled; if any remains over, it will be given to the first applicants by telegraph on Monday morning.

Two weeks ago, the amount of the second series sold and reported, inclusive of voucher conversions, was about $145,000,000. The cash sales of last week were about $40,000,000; this week $98,000,000.

The balance of the conversion of quartermaster vouchers during the last two weeks, and which were not included in the published sales of the Seven-thirties, together with the sales in California and at the various Sub-Treasuries, also not included in the daily sales, will make about $15,000,000 altogether—a total of sales of $298,000,000.

BALANCE OF THE LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the balance of the loan that was authorized by the act of March, 1865, and which amounts to two hundred and thirty millions, in seven and three-tenths notes, precisely similar in tenor, form, and privileges to the 7-30s already sold, payable three years from the 15th day of next July, except that the Government will reserve to itself the option of paying the interest in gold coin, at the rate of six per cent., instead of 7 3-10 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of Seven-thirties, will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continually after that date. Subscriptions, however, will be received at once, and interest at 7 3-10 per cent. allowed to subscribers up to the 15th of July, in the same manner as it was allowed for the interval between the second series and the first series. Any excess of subscriptions to the present series will be filled with the new issue, as speedily as the notes can be prepared at the Treasury.

The slight change made in the conditions of this third series affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The important privilege of converting the notes into the long and popular Five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, or of demanding payment of them at maturity, at the holders' option, is not interfered with. The patriotic takers of the Seven-thirty loan will rejoice if the Secretary, sooner [illegible] them six per cent. in gold in lieu of the large rate of interest in currency.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will this option be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices as that purchases made with 6 per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with 7 3-10 per cent in currency.

The machinery used in popularizing the first two series of the 7-30's will be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the sale of this third series. It will be under the supervision of Jay Cooke, the Government loan agent, who will employ the sub-agencies heretofore employed; and with which the people are so familiar. It is confidently expected that the whole amount will be sold in the next sixty or ninety days. When this two hundred and thirty millions is disposed of the last opportunity for these profitable investments in United States Government securities will be gone.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
SEATON HALL.—Soiree Musicale.
ODD FELLOWS HALL.—Magic and Ventriloquism.
CANTERBURY HALL.—"Smith and Brown," Ethiopian Performances, Singing, Dancing, &c.
OXFORD HALL.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Ethiopian Performances, Singing, Dancing, &c.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—This association is now fully organized, having at its last meeting elected the following Board of Directors:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Hon. David Clark, New Hampshire; Hon. Solomon Foot, Vermont; Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island; Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Connecticut; Hon. Preston King, New York; Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, New Jersey; Hon. Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Hon. N. B. Smithers, Delaware; Hon. Thomas Swann, Maryland; Hon. W. T. Willey, West Virginia; Hon. Green Adams, Kentucky; Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee; Hon. David Todd, Ohio; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Hon. John Wentworth, Illinois; Colonel John Williams, Illinois; Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri; Hon. James Stone, Iowa; Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; Hon. A. Ramsay, Minnesota; Hon. Lewis Cass, Michigan; Hon. James H. Lane, Kansas; Hon. John Conness, California; Hon. Joseph W. Nesmith, Oregon; Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, Joseph F. Brown, Asbury Lloyd, John B. Turton, Dr. W. G. H. Newman, George H. Plant, S. J. Bowen, George Carrington, John P. Pepper, [illegible], F. Gulick, B. B. French, George H. Ruff, Chas. V. Morris, John G. Dudley, John H. Semmes, James Kelley, Wm. P. Ferguson, S. P. Brown, county of Washington; Dr. C. H. Nichols, county of Washington; Henry Addison, Georgetown; Wm. H. Tenney, Georgetown.

The officers previously elected were President, Richard Wallach; Vice President, Joseph T. Brown; Secretary, C. S. Noyes; Treasurer, George W. Riggs.

Collectors have been appointed who are making most encouraging returns, and it is now rendered certain that a sufficient sum will be speedily realized to insure the erection, at an early period, of a monument that shall be a credit to the citizens and to the nation. The collectors say that in their rounds they very rarely meet with a refusal to contribute.

RIVER NEWS.—The Government steamer Escort, Capt. Pearce, landed at Sixth-street wharf, yesterday morning, with mails and military passengers from City Point. She also brought up about three hundred teamsters, discharged from the Quartermaster's Department at City Point.

The City of Albany, Captain Martin, left her wharf at 3 P. M. yesterday, with mails and military passengers for City Point and Richmond.

The steamer Lizzie Baker, Captain Shafer, landed from Chappel Point, Maryland, yesterday morning, with the mails and passengers, and returned at half-past 1 P. M.

The steamer W. Whilldin, Captain Riggin, was lying at Sixth-street wharf, awaiting orders, having just discharged a cargo of Government stores at Georgetown.

The hospital steamer State of Maine, Captain Borden, arrived from City Point last evening, with about three hundred sick and wounded, in charge of Surgeon Finn, U. S. A.

The steamers Seth Low, Captain Nichols; the Utica, Captain Sherman; the James L. Lewis, Captain Brooks; and the Hudson, Captain Minor, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening from Chesapeake City, having in tow boats loaded with coal.

The steamer Tempest, Captain Ross, and the Portsmouth, also arrived from the same city, having in tow barges loaded with hay.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Second Lieutenant William Houtz, of company K, 150th Pennsylvania volunteers, lately promoted from first sergeant, has been presented with a handsome sword and sash by the members of his company.

SABBATH OBSERVANCES.—Yesterday was another of the most delightful Sundays of the year, and was generally enjoyed by our church-going communities, as well as by many who sought healthful recreation.

The presence of so many of our brave troops in and around Alexandria rendered the travellers to that place very numerous; but we understand the accommodation by river was sufficient, without accident or disorder of any kind. There seems to be general complaint, however, that, with all this increased travel, no additional passenger cars appear to have been put on the line between the steamboat landing and Pennsylvania avenue. The cars are often crowded to such an extent that ladies, as well as "the sterner sex," are obliged to stand during the entire line of travel.

MCKENDREE CHAPEL.—The intermediate love-feast at this Methodist Episcopal sanctuary was very largely attended. The church at Georgetown, the Wesley Chapel, Foundry, and other city stations being represented.

Rev. Mayberry Goheen, the pastor, was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Stitt and Brown.

After singing and prayer, Rev. Mr. Goheen announced that this was an opportune time for any person who desired to join that communion. He then produced a certificate, signed by the Rev. Mr. Nadal, pastor of Wesley Chapel, stating that the persons named therein were acceptable members of that station and now about to return to this charge. The list was then distinctly read and all cordially received and welcomed as follows:

John C. Harkness, Sarah Cassell, Mary E. Brown, Mary J. Collins, Mary Cruttenden, Elizabeth Godfrey, Elizabeth Coleman, Rebecca Radcliff, Cornelia Mitchell, Rachel Dours, Mary Nye, James N. Davis, Laura Farley, Sarah I. Palmer, Sarah Falconer, Mary E. Browne, Phebe Holidge, Amelia Medford, Avena J. Gattrell, Theodosia Bond, Gertrude Pettit, Hester Ann Garner, Martha A. Brown, Mary J. Thumlert, Marion V. Humphrey, Mary Esther Thumlert, Mary B. Parsons, Maria Harrison, Mary C. Mitchell, Roberta Chew, Susan E. Hawkins, Mary Chew, Annie P. Hawkins, Lizzie A. Humphrey, Lizzie Haislup, Lizzie Browne, Catharine Winn, Anna N. Wyber, Mary C. Haislup, Virginia A. Davis, Maria Tomlinson, William B. Thumlert, Estelle M. Gattrell, T. Sewall Gattrell, Belle Mitchell, David T. Cissell, C. Llewellyn Greer, G. E. Gattrell, I. S. Holidge, John T. Garner, Marie L. Harkness, Caroline M. Spedden, Mary E. Langley, Elizabeth S. Davis, Mary S. Davis, Cenn McAbee, Tabitha Chew, Mary John Chew, Catherine Henry, Ezra A. Marshall, Angeline A. Marshall, Edward M. Spedden, James Bryan, Elisha Falconer, Thomas Hollidge, E. Hawkins, Joseph H. McDowell, Maggie D. McDowell, William H. Squires, Robert G. Langley, James N. Davis, Jr., Serena W. Abbott, Jane W. Richardson, M. K. Richardson, Wilhelmina E. Richardson, Annie R. Spedden, Ellen R. Connor, Rose Humphrey, Emma T. Hollidge, Emma Wilson, Thomas Humphrey, Harriet A. Gray, Henry W. Paddon, Charles E. Greer, E. W. Farley, W. V. W. Weaver, Sallie C. Weaver, Bettie Tomlinson, Almira Falconer, Cassandra Raymond, Laura A. Harkness, Elizabeth Wilson, Wilson Brown, Charles Pascoe, Jerome Brown, Jr., J. H. Collins, Henry Greer, Ellen Wilson, Lloyd P. Locke, Robert T. Humphrey, Charles Medford.

We understand that Mr. Langley and family, and other families, who, with the above, withdrew from McKendree and attached themselves to Wesley Chapel about a year since, have also returned, whilst some remained members of the latter church.

The following named persons then handed in their certificates from other stations, and were also cordially received: Priscilla Bergman, Anna Ladd, Charles L. Nicholson, Sally A. Nicholson, William Sears, and Melinda Sears.

Then followed the relation of Christian experience, during which, sentiments of love and Christian regard were expressed for the entire brotherhood of the Christian church.

At Wesley Chapel, Sybil Jones, a minister of the Society of Friends, delivered a fine discourse, last evening, before a very large audience.

Rev. Dr. Gray, administered the ordinance of baptism at E street Baptist Church.

ONE SOLDIER ROBS ANOTHER.—Henry Lacour, a soldier in the 91st New York volunteers, was arrested near the Baltimore and Washington depot, yesterday morning, by Officer Coomes, of the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing from John C. Sterns, company D, 57th Pennsylvania, a watch valued at $40 and a pocket book containing $35, and a due-bill for $30. It appears that Lacour and Sterns started Richmond, for Alexandria. Lacour had no money, and Sterns provided for his wants until they had proceeded to within fifteen miles of Chappel Point, Maryland, on the opposite side of the river. Here, while Sterns was asleep, Lacour stole from him the above named articles, and made off with them.

As Lacour had mentioned his intention to have a spree in Washington before he went home, Sterns concluded to hasten to this city, and if possible to ferret him out. He, therefore procured a rebel blouse, which he wore instead of his own, so that he could approach Lacour without detection in case he should be so lucky as to find him. After searching through the city for some time he found him near the depot, and succeeded in getting to him, when he seized him by the collar and demanded his property. Lacour jerked away from him and ran. Sterns caught him just as he reached the pavement surrounding the Capitol grounds, and threw him down. Lacour gave up the watch, but attempted to throw the pocket-book over the fence, when Officer Coomes stepped up and took charge of him. Lacour had spent fifteen dollars of the money. He is now held for a hearing.

ANOTHER BOAT AND FARE REDUCED.—The steamer Keyport was yesterday morning put on the passenger line between this city and Alexandria, in conjunction with the Young America. This had the effect of reducing the fare by both lines to five cents. Quite an animated effort is being made by both parties to secure passengers. In fact, the captains of the steamboats have assumed the regular hack-driver style of soliciting passengers, and not unfrequently use strong language in their endeavors against each other.

IMMERSION.—At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, an interesting service was had on the Potomac river, between Sixth and Seventh-street wharves. A large concourse of colored people was there congregated, and upon inquiry we ascertained that several colored people were awaiting baptism. The preparatory services were performed by Rev. Mr. Bouldin, of the Third Baptist (colored) Church, on the corner of L and Fourth streets, after which he led his subjects into the water and baptized them.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—On Saturday [illegible] took before Justice Miller, of the Second Ward, Myers, charged with keeping a gambling house in Murder Bay, with selling liquor on Sunday, and with assault and battery. On hearing the evidence in the case Justice Miller fined him $50 for keeping a gambling house, $25 for selling liquor on Sunday, and committed him to jail for court to answer the charge of assault and battery.

BURIAL OF HOSPITAL STEWARD B. P. BLUIT.—Yesterday afternoon Harmony Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, headed by the band of the 24th regiment V. R. C., attended the remains of Hospital Steward B. P. Bluit, (who died suddenly of lockjaw) from Wisewell Barracks, on Seventh street, to Glenwood Cemetery. Mr. Bluit was hospital steward of the 24th regiment, and was an exemplary member of the above-named worthy order, and an ornament to the society in which it was his fortune to move.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an ice-wagon, belonging to Walter S. Godey, of Georgetown, capsized on the west side of the Georgetown market-house, in the market space, falling on the leg of the driver, Mr. Gideon Yates, breaking it just above the ankle. Mr. Yates was taken to the house of Richard Walker, Esq., near by, where his leg was set by Dr. Lewis Mackell. He was afterwards taken to the residence of his mother, on West street, near Montgomery.

CHANGE OF GUARD.—The 18th New Hampshire regiment of infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph M. Clough, passed up the avenue yesterday at about noon, on their way from the arsenal to Tennallytown. They had been acting as a reserve guard at the arsenal, to be on hand in case they should be needed. They remain four days on duty and two days off.

GRAND LARCENY.—Margaret Rodgers was arrested in Georgetown, on Saturday, by officer Findley, charged with the larceny of $20 from Richard Robbins, a soldier. Officer Findley recovered $16 of the money. Justice Buckey committed her to jail for court.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Officer Campbell, of the First Ward, arrested Christian Krelle, a laborer, for carrying a concealed pistol. Justice Miller fined him $25.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The branch of this department in charge of Captain Lauffer, stationed at Seventh-street wharf, is still doing an active business. A large number of boats arrive daily at the wharf, from different points, heavily laden with grain and forage. At the present time between sixty and seventy vessels are on their way from New York, Philadelphia, and other places, with forage and grain, to be discharged at Alexandria and Washington wharves.

Any one not acquainted with the business of this department would naturally come to the conclusion, upon seeing the great number of contrabands employed under Captain Lauffer, that one-half could do the work, while the other half lounged around in idleness. But the fact is actually the reverse. These men not only have to labor very hard each day in the week, but are required to work equally as diligently nearly every Sabbath.

From one wharf alone, on last Saturday, was issued fifty-three tons and eight hundred weight of hay, besides a large quantity of grain.

One day last week, at the H-street feed warerooms, a branch of Captain Lauffer's department, twenty-five contrabands loaded twenty-seven cars, containing each one hundred and sixty sacks of grain, besides loading one hundred and sixty wagons with grain.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Frank Chissel and Thomas Millen, two boot-black boys, were arrested on Saturday by Officers Walling and Harrigan, of the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing one dollar from a colored boy at the Canterbury. Justice Giberson sent them to jail for court.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOUR YEARS IN SECESSIA: ADVENTURES WITHIN AND BEYOND THE UNION LINES.
By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, Special War Correspondent of the New York Tribune.
This work embraces the author's experiences through a wide range of all stirring events, while accompanying the National Armies and Fleets. It will also include a full account of the Capture, Twenty Months' Imprisonment, and Escape of the Author and his companion, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, with minute details of their perilous journey of 400 miles through the enemy's country, aided by Negroes and the famous Union Guides—DAN ELLIS and the "NAMELESS HEROINE." This work will be published June 1st, and will be a book of great interest.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.
BY HORACE GREELEY.
The fairness, thoroughness, and judicious arrangement of Vol. I. of this work has gained for it, both among its Subscribers and the Newspaper Press of all parties, a degree of favor nowhere accorded to any other History of the Rebellion. The concluding volume will be issued at the earliest day practicable, consistent with accuracy and completeness.
☞ Experienced Canvassers are wanted for the above works, which are sold only by subscription.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.
my15-1t&1tW

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
THE LAST PICTURE HE SAT FOR.
PHILP & SOLOMONS have just published the following variety of Photographs (by Gardner):
The late President and son Thaddeus, at $30, $7, $3, $1 50, and Carte de Visite, 25 cents.
The late President—bust, life size, $25.
" " " " $7.
" " Vignette, $3 and $1 50.
And Carte de Visite 25 cents.
The late President and Secretaries, beautifully colored, with frame, $150.
The late President and Secretaries, at $30, $7, $3, and $1 50, and Carte de Visite, 25 cents each.
☞ Free by mail on receipt of price.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Metropolitan Bookstore and Photograph Gallery, 332 Pennsylvania avenue.
And at Gardner's Gallery, 377 Seventh street, above D (Intelligencer Building.) ap27-d&3tf

THE METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE
is permanently located at NO. 420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Washington, Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth sts.
This is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment in the United States.
At this establishment you can get any Book you may desire. Books in every part of Literature; and you have the advantage of receiving, with each book that you buy,
A HANDSOME PRESENT, WORTH FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIFTY DOLLARS, WHICH IS GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK.
All books are sold at publishers' prices. Books for all classes, upon all subjects, in every style of binding, and in endless variety.
Remember that in purchasing Books at the METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE, You pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving a [illegible] with each Book that you buy.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE BOOK BUYERS That the place to make their purchases is at 420 Pennsylvania avenue.
fe24-1y GEORGE GRATTON, Proprietor.

379 BOOKS AND STATIONERY. 379
J. C. PARKER, 379 F STREET, Between Eighth and Ninth; also at the LOBBY OF THE POST OFFICE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS of all kinds; Agent for all the Daily and Weekly Papers sold in Washington city.
Particular attention given to ARMY ORDERS for Books, Stationery, and Paper, or any goods appertaining to his line of business. All goods sold cheap for cash. de20-tf

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.

SUTLERS' AND PEDDLERS' WHOLESALE STATIONERY DEPOT.
SHEPHERD & RILEY, Corner of Seventh and D streets,
Dealers in Writing Papers, Envelopes, School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Photograph Albums, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, &c., in every variety.
Also, cheap publications, novels, magazines, &c., &c. ap30-d&3m

NOTICE.
The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of SUTLERS SUPPLIES OF PIGS' FEET, HOG TONGUES, SHEEP TONGUES, SPICED TRIPE, HOGS-HEAD CHEESE, BOLOGNAS, SMOKED BEEF, FRESH MEATS, OF ALL KINDS, FROM 12½ TO 25 CENTS. BUTTER, EGGS, AND LARD.
JOHN REIFF, 497 Sixth street, Washington, D. C. ap25-3m

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

In order to give definite shape to the desire so generally expressed that a suitable Monument should be erected in the city of Washington to the [illegible] of Washington have taken [illegible] formation of an Association to be called the LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, with the following officers:
President—RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
Secretary—CROSBY S. NOYES.
Treasurer—GEORGE W. RIGGS.
The Directors will be announced hereafter.
It is proposed to raise for the purpose the sum of at least $100,000 by subscriptions, to be limited in amount from one dollar to ten per individual contributor.
Such is the general solicitude to contribute for such a purpose that it is not doubted that the amount requisite can be promptly raised and the monument erected within the year 1865.
Duly-authorized collectors will be designated for this District, and persons throughout the country disposed to contribute can send their contributions to GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq., Treasurer of the Association.
As it may be difficult to send individual receipts for the contributions received, they will be acknowledged from time to time through the public press.
It is earnestly hoped that every newspaper throughout the country will call attention to the object of this Association, and give it such editorial encouragement as shall secure a general recognition.
It is the desire of the association to raise a monument that shall be properly commemorative of the sublime life and character of the lamented deceased—one that shall be creditable alike to the city and the nation.
With such ends in view, it is not doubted that this appeal will meet a prompt and universal response. [Star & Rep.] my2-1m

ICE! ICE! ICE!
We have completed our arrangements for the delivery of the PURE BOSTON FRESH POND ICE. We sell no other. We have one price for the season. We deliver promptly. We require our drivers to give exact weight.
WE NEVER FAIL OF SUPPLY in the heat of summer.
We ask a liberal patronage, and assure you a constant supply. T. T. FOWLER & CO., Tenth-street Wharf. ap26-tf

WILLIAM B. WEBB, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has resumed the practice of his profession, and will attend promptly to any business with which he may be entrusted, before the several Courts or any of the Executive Departments.
Office—No 2 Columbian College Law Building, Fifth street, near Louisiana av. de9-fmwtf

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1865.
The Government Manure belonging to the Depot of Washington will be sold where it now lies, to farmers and others, in such quantities as they may require, at twenty-five cents per ordinary wagon load. Application for the same to be made to Mr. George F. Gilbert, general superintendent, at the transportation office, Quartermaster's Department, corner of G and Twenty-second streets.
Payment to be made to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
mh25-6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAGAZINES, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, And everything in the STATIONERY LINE,
For sale at SHILLINGTON'S BOOKSTORE, CORNER FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY
ORDERS FROM SUTLERS, NEWS AGENTS, PEDDLERS, ARMY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND ALL OTHERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, And will be SUPPLIED AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

NEW AND HANDSOME EDITIONS OF CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S WORKS. Price $1 50 per volume.
The Maroon; or, Planter Life in Jamaica.
The Wild Huntress; or, Love in the Wilderness.
The Wood-Rangers; or, The Trappers of Sonora.
Wild Life; or, Adventures on the Frontier.
Hunters' Feast; or, Conversations Around the Camp-Fire.
The Scalp-Hunters; or, Adventures Among the Trappers.
The White Chief. A Legend of Northern Mexico.
The Rifle Rangers; or, Adventures in Southern Mexico.
The War Trail; or, The Hunt of the Wild Horse.
The Quadroon; or, A Lover's Adventures in Louisiana.
Osceola, the Seminole; or, The Red Fawn of the Flower Land.
The Rangers and Regulators of the Tanaha; or, Life Among the Lawless.

WAR BOOKS, DRILL BOOKS, BOOKS OF TACTICS.
Casey's Infantry Tactics - - - Price $4 50
United States Infantry Tactics - - - 1 50
Hardee's Infantry Tactics - - - 3 00
Roberts' Handbook of Artillery - - - 1 25
Ordnance Manual - - - 2 50
Company Clerk - - - 1 25
Sergeants' Roll Book - - - 1 25
Revised Army Regulations - - - 2 00

CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S WORKS.
Lost Daughter, Planter's Bride,
Rena; or Snow Bird, Linda,
Robert Graham, Love After Marriage,
Eoline, Banished Son.
The above are each in one volume, paper Covers, $1 50, Cloth, $2.

ALEXANDER DUMAS' WORKS.
Count of Monte Cristo - - - Price $1 50
Camille - - - 1 50
Louise La Valliere - - - 1 00
The Iron Mask - - - 1 00
Memoirs of a Physician - - - 1 00
The Three Guardsmen - - - 75
Twenty Years After - - - 75
Bragelonne - - - 75

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NOVELS.
Vivia Secret Power, Wife's Victory,
The Bridal Eve, Fatal Marriage,
The Mother-in-Law, Discarded Daughter,
Curse of Clifton, Deserted Wife,
Lost Heiress, Lady of the Isle.
The above are each in one volume, Paper Covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2

MRS. ELLEN WOOD'S NOVELS. Price 75 cts.
East Lynne, Castle Wafer,
Heir to Ashley, Barren Honour,
Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles, The Mystery,
Better for Worse, Lost Bank Note.

G. P. R. JAMES' NOVELS. Price 75 cents.
Forest Days, The Smuggler,
Arabella Stuart, False Heir,
Arrah Neil, Rose de Albert,
Old Dominion, Old Oak Chest,
The [illegible], [illegible]

MISS MULOCH'S NOVELS.
A Life for a Life - - - Price $0 50
Agatha's Husband - - - 50
Head of the Family - - - 75
John Halifax - - - 75
Mistress and Maid - - - 60
Nothing New - - - 50
Ogilvies - - - 50

BRONTE NOVELS.
Jane Eyre - - - Price $0 75
Shirley - - - 1 00
Villette - - - 75
Tenant of Wildfell Hall - - - 1 25
Wuthering Heights - - - 1 25

CAPT. MARRYATT'S WORKS. Price 50 cents.
Jacob Faithful, Sea King,
Snarleyyow, Poor Jack,
Naval Officer, Peter Simple,
King's Own, Newton Forster,
Midshipman Easy, Pirate and Three Cutters.

CHARLES DICKENS' CELEBRATED WORKS
Price 75 cents each.
Dombey & Son, Nicholas Nickleby,
David Copperfield, Pickwick Papers,
Martin Chuzzlewit, Barnaby Rudge,
Oliver Twist, Old Curiosity Shop.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS' WORKS.
Mysteries of the Court of London - Price $1 00
Rose Foster - - - 1 50
Caroline of Brunswick - - - 1 00
Venetia Trelawney - - - 1
Lord Saxondale - - - 1 00

CHARLES LEVER'S WORKS. Price 75 cents.
Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer,
Jack Hinton, Tom Burke,
Day's Ride, Barrington,
Gerald Fitzgerald, One of Them,
Sir Jasper Carew, Glencore, and His Fortunes

J. F. SMITH'S CELEBRATED WORKS.
Price 75 cents each.
Ellen De Vere, Fred. Arden,
Minnie Grey, Gus Howard,
Amy Lawrence, Marian Barnard,
Henry De La Tour, Milly Mayne.

EUGENE SUE'S WORKS.
Wandering Jew - - - Price $1 50
Mysteries of Paris - - - 1 50
Martin the Foundling - - - 1 50
Matilda - - -

STATIONERY.
Note Paper, of all sorts, kinds, and qualities.
Cap Paper, of all sorts, kinds, and qualities.
Envelopes, white, Envelopes, buff, all sizes.
Envelopes of all kinds, sorts, and qualities, and prices.
Steel Pens, of all sorts and qualities.
Faber's Pencils, of all grades.
Pocket Books and Portfolios.
Backgammon Boards and Dominoes.
Chequer Men, Dice, and Chess Men.
Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.
Black, Red, and Carmine Inks.
Mucilage, Sealing Wax, and Dice Cups.
Playing Cards of all sorts and qualities.
India Rubber Rulers and Elastic Bands.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Of all styles, and at the very lowest prices, and of the best quality for the prices charged.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL NOVELS.
Each Book contains, besides a complete Novel and short Stories, over fifty large fine Engravings, and is complete in itself. Price 20 cents.
Beadle's Dime Novels, Dime Biographies, Dime Tales, Traditions, and Romances of Border and Revolutionary Times, Dime Story Books.
American Tales: a series of original and choice Romances of the War, by the best authors, and supplied at the very low price of 15 cents each.

DAWLEY'S NEW WAR NOVELS.
Price 25 cents each.
Mosby, the Guerilla, Pauline, the Female Spy,
Kildare, the Black Scout, Sumter, the Pirate.

MUNROE'S TEN CENT NOVELS
Are considered the best and cheapest works ever issued from the press. They are written by the most eminent Novelists.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.
Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book,
Atlantic Monthly, Eclectic Monthly,
Blackwood's Magazine, Pacific Monthly,
American Monthly, Young Folks' Magazine,
Leslie's Lady's Magazine, Lady's Friend,
Ladies' National Magazine, Ballou's Magazine,
United States Service Magazine.

BOOKS of every kind to suit every taste, by the most popular authors.
All Books furnished, no matter by whom published, at the very lowest prices, and sent free of postage to any address in the United States.
Send all orders to
J. SHILLINGTON, BOOKSELLER,
Corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City.
mh17-tf

SADDLERY AND TRUNKS.

500 REMOVAL. 500
500 500
JAMES S. TOPHAM & CO. Have removed THEIR OLD ESTABLISHED TRUNK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTORY, TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, ☞ 500 ☜ SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR NORTH OF ODD FELLOWS' HALL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND,
Where they manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style and price of
TRUNKS, CITIZENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES, MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, OFFICERS' SWORD BELTS, OFFICERS' HAVERSACKS, BITS, SPURS, And every article in the business.
REPAIRING. Repairing attended to promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.
REMEMBER
500 SEVENTH STREET. 500
au12-1y

PAPER HANGINGS.

486 OVAL PICTURE FRAMES, 486
PICTURE CORD, TASSELS, &c.
The largest, handsomest, and richest assortment in the city, warranted to be gilded with gold leaf, and of superior workmanship.
Also, a beautiful stock of PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS, PICTURE RINGS, NAILS, &c., just received at J. MARKRITER'S, No. 486 Seventh Street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. Terms cash. oc14-1yd&S

486 PAPER HANGINGS. 486
Just opened—a beautiful assortment of Gold Embroidery, Medium-priced Gold, Satin, and Blank Papers, Borders, Statues, Centre Pieces, &c. Orders for PAPER-HANGING or WINDOW-SHADES punctually executed, in the city or country.
Terms cash for goods or labor.
J. MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. oc14-1yd&S

486 WINDOW SHADES. 486
Fine stock of Gilt-band Window Shades now opening. Any required size or style of Shade made to order. Terms cash.
J. MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. oc14-1yd&S

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made
FITS—known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native
—Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O.
FITS—Phelps Brown. The prescription was fur-
—nished by him in such a providential man-
FITS—ner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to
—make it known, as it has cured everybody
FITS—who has used it, never having failed in a
—single case. It is equally sure in cases of
FITS—Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients
—may be obtained from any druggist. Sent
FITS—free to all, on receipt of five cents to pre-
—pay postage, etc. Address Dr. O. PHELPS
FITS—BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City,
—N. J. my16-3t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SELLING OFF.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
A. BININGER & CO., 340 Pennsylvania avenue, offer for sale the balance of stock, not sold at auction, at very low prices.
CHOICE COGNAC BRANDIES, HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA RUM, OLD RYE, BOURBON, IRISH, AND SCOTCH WHISKEY, MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, AND CHAMPAGNE WINES, &c., &c.,
In casks, demijohns, and bottles. Store Fixtures—Counting-room Desk, Counter, Scales, Truck, &c.; Wagon, entirely new; Tower Clock, a perfect time-keeper.
☞ The articles not sold within a week will be shipped to New York. my11-6t

NAGLE & CO., WINE [illegible] AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES, SUTLERS' SUPPLIES, &c., No. 289 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
no28-1y

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
LAUMAN & SALLADE, No. 123 South Ninth street, between Chestnut and Walnut.
G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, } PHILADELPHIA. oc21-[illegible]

PAPER.

PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 12 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
The subscribers offer for sale a large assortment of WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz: FLAT CAPS, DEMYS, FOLIO POST, MEDIUMS, Plain and Ruled. LETTER AND NOTES. Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes. BINDERS' AND BOX BOARDS, PRINTERS' AND CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, GROCERS' PAPER BAGS, &c., To which we call the attention of CASH DEALERS.
WILLIS & ADAMS.
N. B.—Cash paid for Rags and Old Paper.
au10-tf

STOVES.

532 A. HARROVER, SEVENTH STREET, 532
Five doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, Dealer in STOVES, RANGES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
N. B. Sutlers' Hardware and Camp Goods.
ja21-1y

SIBLEY & GUY, DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, CUTLERY, &c.
323 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Washington, D. C.
no13-tf

GROCERIES.

FLOUR, FEED, LARD, BACON, SALT, WHISKEY, MOLASSES, for sale low, in lots to suit, by WM. M. GALT & CO., 533 Ninth street, opposite Centre Market, one square south of Pennsylvania avenue. fe16-1y

WILLIAM BRYAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, WINES, AND LIQUORS, NO. 44, OPPOSITE CENTRE MARKET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STS. WASHINGTON, D. C. fe20-tf

WM. M. GALT & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, BACON, LARD, SOAP, CANDLES, SALT, LIQUOR, &c.
No. 533 Ninth st., opp. Centre Market, Bet. Louisiana ave. and Canal.
fe14-1y

PRODUCE.

71 J. H. CRANE & CO., Louisiana avenue, 71
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUIT, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, &c. mh17-1y

HYDE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 482 NINTH STREET, between D and E, WASHINGTON, D. C.
We receive daily, direct from the country, consignments of FRESH EGGS, BUTTER, APPLES, DRIED FRUIT, and all other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
We have on hand a very superior article of pure Apple Cider, suitable for Restaurant trade.
Agents for Portner & Becker's Lager Beer, and Muir & Son's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale. fe19-1y

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO., 87 Louisiana avenue and 30½ C street, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEALERS IN KEG HARDWARE.
CUT NAILS—Finished, 6 to 12d; Fence, 8 to 12d; Box, 5, 7, 9d.
CUT SPIKES—1 to 7 inches.
CLINCH NAILS.
PRESSED AND BOAT SPIKES.
HORSE SHOES, Burden's Government, No. 1 to 5; Burden's City, No. 1 to 5; O. and P., No. 1 to 4; Mule Shoes, 1, 2, 3.
HORSE NAILS—Griffin's, 6 to 10; Putnam, 6 to 10; Putnam "X," 6 to 10; New London, 6 to 10; "American," 6 to 10.
ja21-6m TERMS, NET CASH.

G. W. GOODALL, PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS-FITTER, No. 564 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge, WASHINGTON, D. C.
All orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.
no13-1y